The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,532.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.
For year in advance delivered in Town	52	0
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First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	,, 2	8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding .... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on the 10th May 1870, at noon.

	May.		May.
Leave Bombay	10	Leave Colombo	17
,, Rutnagherry	11	,, Galle	18
,, Vingorla	11	,, Negapatam	21
,, Carwar	12	,, Pondicherry	22
,, Mangalore	13	,, Madras	25
,, Cannanore	14	,, Coconada	27
,, Tellicherry	14	,, Vizagapatam	28
,, Calicut	14	,, Bimlipatam	28
,, Beypore	14	,, Gopalpore	29
,, Cochin	15	,, False Point	30
,, Tuticorin	16	Arrive Calcutta	31

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H. P., W. A. Hibbert, Commander, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th May 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	[illegible]day.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Tellicherry	,,
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Sunday.
,, Compta	,,	,, Compta	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Kingcome, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 7th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 2nd May, 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 s. s. JOHN DRYDEN, 1037 tons, Captain Donkin. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence about the 18th proximo.

For further particulars, rates of Freight and Passage, apply to JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 27th April 1870.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine first-class full power Screw Steamer ADALIA, Sanderson, Commander, 1,270 Tons register, will be despatched for Liverpool direct on or about the 22nd instant. This Steamer has a spar deck with splendid accommodation for a few First-class Passengers. Passage to Liverpool £45, exclusive of Wines and Liquors.

For further particulars apply to

MACDONALD, TWEEDIE, & Co., Agents.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 6th May, and will be followed by the AFRIQUE, to sail about the 5th June.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th April, 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, via THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food
Suez	38	22		8	
Port Said	40	24		9	
Messina	48	33		12	
Naples	50	35		13	
Leghorn	53	36		15	
Genoa	53	36		15	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "EGITTO," 1,800 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd-Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of May.

For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
Via SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £55; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £55; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kendard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on SATURDAY, 21st May.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE NEERA leaving 21st, and the KRISHNA 30th May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class £55
Second Class £35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent w. A.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under any flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight:—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea........ 24 shillings per ton of 40 Eng. c. ft.
Indigo, Silk .... 60 ,, 20 cwt.
Gum, Incense, Coffee, Pepper
Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c. 40 ,, ,, 20 cwt.

inclusive of transhipment-expences, as also of eventual charges for disembarkment, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company untertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent Lst.
From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep.
10 ,, 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

MESSRS. THOS. AND JAS. HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE s. s. CORDOVA, 1060 T. R., 250 H. P., Captain Hyde, Commander, the FIRST VESSEL of this LINE, will SAIL about 17th MAY for LIVERPOOL, touching at Suez and Port Said, to be followed at short intervals by other steamers:—

Rates of Passage—1st Class.

To Suez £ 35, Port Said ,, 32, Liverpool ,, 45 } Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be obtained on board at moderate rates.

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare. For further particulars, rates of freight, and forms of Bills of Lading, apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

25 Church Gate Street.

FOR LONDON.

To sail early next month.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government for conveyance of Troops).

THE Composite Clipper-built Ship DILHAREE, 1,293 Tons, W. H. Bisset, Commander, classed A1 16 years at Lloyds. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will sail as above.

For particulars as to rates of Freight and Passage apply to

Bombay, 28th April 1870. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

Calling at Havre, if sufficient inducement offer.

THE new first class AA 1 Iron Ship BRITISH EMPIRE, 1,499 tons register, Alexander Deuchard, Commander, having fully half of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. She has superior accommodation for a few First-class Passengers, for particulars regarding which or freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship British Empire.

Bombay, 30th April 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ ,, Under Vests.	1 Maud.
½ ,, Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
½ ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. NYANZA, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Glover without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Delivery Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to us for countersignature.

Captain Glover will not be responsible for any damage done after the cargo leaves the Steamer's deck.

RALLI BROTHERS.

Bombay, 3rd May 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—BYCULLA CLUB.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club WILL BE HELD at the Club House on THURSDAY the 12th inst. at 5 P.M.

F. J. OLIPHANT,
Honorary Secretary.

5th May 1870.

VISCOUNT de S. JANUARIO, his Secretary and Suite, hereby thank all the Gentlemen who have officially or otherwise paid them their respects during their short stay in Bombay, and beg to be held excused for not being able to personally respond to them.

Bombay, 4th May 1870.

NOTICE.—BATTA to the OFFICERS and MEN of the Marine Department, who were employed in connection with the Abyssinian Expeditionary Field Force, is now PAYABLE at the office of the Accountant General.

Claims should be supported with Certificates from the Officers Commanding Vessels and prepared in triplicate on forms which will be supplied at this Office.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Officiating 1st Assistant Accountant General.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of S. & N. NANABHOY.

NOTICE.—A FOURTH and FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of ⅜ (three-eighths) per cent. will be PAID to Creditors, whose claims have been admitted, on and after THURSDAY the 12th instant, at the Office of the Trustees, 12, Elphinstone Circle, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. Creditors must produce their vouchers when applying for Dividend.

JNO. A. J. SHAW,
CURSONDASS NENSEE, } Trustees.

Bombay, 4th May 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act 28 of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA and BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, of Bombay, Insolvent Traders.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition has been presented to this Honourable Court by BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, of Bombay, Insolvent Trader, formerly trading with NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, deceased, under the firm of MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS, for an order of discharge under Section 23 of the said Act, and that such Petition is set down for hearing before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley at his Chambers, in the High Court, on the 27th day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated, this 28th day of April 1870.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attorneys to the said Petitioners.

FOR SALE, Veuve Cliquot's CHAMPAGNE—
Quarts per case of one dozen .... Rs. 38
Pints Do. two dozen .... ,, 40

REMINGTON & Co.

CARRIAGES and HORSES for SALE or HIRE, among them are some young Whalers, thoroughly broken and useful. Also a few Arabs. No reasonable offer will be refused. A pair of Carriage Horses and Harness, the property of a Gentleman. Horse Fodder for sale, at Rs. 5½ per cwt. or Rs. 30 per candy.—BIERS & Co.'s Stables Girgaum,

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. The present occupant will vacate on the 31st May. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).

DIVIDEND FOR YEAR TO 30th JUNE 1869.

NOTICE.—The Dividend of Rs. 20 on each Old Share, and Rs. 10-6-8 on each New Share, for the year ended 30th June 1869, declared on 11th April 1870, will be PAID on 12th instant, at the office of the undersigned, on the production by Shareholders of their Share Certificates.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL, } Liquidators.
W. G. HALL,

Bombay, 4th May 1870.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).

FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of Rs. 1,075 of Government 4 per Cent. Stock for each Old Share, and of Rs. 700 of Government 4 per Cent. Stock for each New Share, will be made at the Office of the Liquidators, on and after THURSDAY the 12th inst., on the production by Shareholders of the Certificates for the Shares they may hold.

A SPECIAL NOTICE with instructions as to the mode of dealing with and transferring the abovenamed 4 per Cent. Stock will be sent to the registered address of each Shareholder before the 12th instant.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL, } Liquidators.
W. G. HALL,

Bombay, 4th May 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ASSAYE, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND for delivery of their Goods at once, otherwise the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned without further intimation.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1870.

LADIES' SCHOOL,
15, Cumberland Place, Watts Park, Southampton.

The Misses ROBERTS, assisted by the best Professors, RECEIVE under their care a LIMITED NUMBER of YOUNG LADIES to instruct in the various branches of a liberal Education.

Terms per Annum.

For Board with general instruction in English and French, 50 Guineas.

Daily Boarders, 22 Guineas; Daily Pupils, 12 Guineas.

German, Pianoforte, Singing, Drawing, Italian, each, 6 Guineas.

Dancing and Calisthenics, 2 Guineas per quarter.

Washing, 4 Guineas per annum.

Young Ladies are prepared for the Cambridge Examination. Vacations at Midsummer and Christmas. Intervening Quarters, 6th April and 6th October.

The payments are made quarterly, and the usual notice is required before the removal of a Pupil.

References given on application.

For further information apply to W. H. R., care of the Office of this paper.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS,
TROUGHTON and SIMMS—ELLIOT—ADEY.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BY
ALL THE BEST MAKERS.

MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, BINOCULARS,
ENGLISH and FRENCH MAKERS of NOTE.

BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS.

The Aneroid and the Pocket Aneroid Barometer Thermometers on Metal or Wood Scales of high graduation.

PHANTASMAGORIA AND MAGIC LANTERNS,

With the most perfect Selections of Sliders made;—these are all artistically produced under Mr. Newton's superintendence.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

AUCTION SALE of FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS Co.'s SHARES.—On SATURDAY, the 7th May, at 1 P.M., Messrs HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Hummum Street, No. 9, by order of Sha Lallbhai Vullubhbhai, the mortgagee, on account and risk of the mortgagor, Chubeeldass Nurseylall, 12 shares in the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company, numbered 14, 17, 28, 52, 65, 68, 102, 203, 223, 232, 240, 265.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

HEERALALL & Co.

NOTICES.

REDUCTION of RENTS, ALBION PLACE, PAREL ROAD.—TO LET, SETS OF ROOMS.—Each Set has separate BATH and COOKROOMS, and Vehar Water laid on. Apply by letter to the SECRETARY, MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY, Limited, 1, Albion Place.

MR. RICHARD ROBERTS is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per PROCURATION.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870. OWEN & OKELL.

THE BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—For Terms (Private Instruction or in Class) see Prospectus, or, apply to the Directress,

Mrs. BUXTON,
The Nunnery, Mazagon.

W. W. GREENER, Birmingham, has made a further consignment of GUNS and RIFLES, &c., to the undersigned, who will furnish Price List on application. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description

SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in ... FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

NOTICES.

THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
THE PARSEE ELPHIN[illegible]E DRAMATIC CLU[illegible]

TO-NIGHT, [illegible]AY 5th, 1870.

Under the distinguished Patronage of
THE DISTRICT GRAND MASTER,
RIGHT WOR. BRO. GEO. TAYLOR,
AND THE MASONIC FRATERNITY.

The Romantic and much-admired Drama of
THE MISER OF SHOREDITCH,
and G. O. Trevelyan Esq.'s (the famous Competitionwalla) excellent sketch of English life in India, entitled,
THE DAWK BUNGALOW,
OR
IS HIS APPOINTMENT PUCKA?

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle........ Rs. 5 | Gallery .... Rs. 2
Stalls .... ,, 3 | Pit .... ,, 1

Doors open at 8-30; Performance to commence at 9 P.M.

Tickets can be had of Br. N. Coyajee, Secretary, "Lodge Eastern Star"; of the Secretary of the Club; and at the Theatre on the night of the Performance.

By the kind permission of Colonel Beale and the Officers of H. M.'s 22nd Regt. N.I. the Band of the Regiment will attend.

Half the net proceeds of this performance are to be devoted to charitable purposes to commemorate the name of Right Wor. Bro. Geo. Taylor, D.G.M., about to retire.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

TO-MORROW EVENING, 6th MAY 1870.

FIRST APPEARANCE
OF
MISS TILLY EARLE,
IN HER GREAT IMPERSONATION
OF
POLLY ECCLES,
In Robertson's great Comedy (in three Acts) of
CASTE,

Played by her in Melbourne, Calcutta, and the North West Provinces for 150 Nights with unbounded success.

Mr. JOHN EDOUIN,
THE CELEBRATED DANCER AND PANTOMIMIST.

SUPPORTED BY
Mr. H. RICHARDSON,
,, F. H. POLLOCK,
,, S. HERBERTE,
Mrs. H. RICHARDSON,
&c., &c., &c.

THE GREAT HIGHLAND SWORD DANCE.

The Musical Farce, entitled,
TOO PARTICULAR BY HALF.

NOTICE.—Reduction in the Price of Dress Circle to Rs. 4, or for the Three Performances Rs. 10.

Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where Seats may be secured for One or the Three Performances.

Doors open at 8-15; Performance to commence at 9.

NOTICE.—A PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELD in the Grand Arsenal on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the Sale of FIFTY ENGLISH HOSPITAL TENTS, returned from Abyssinia. They will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

Terms of Sale—25 per cent deposit on the lots being knocked down and they should be removed within three days, on failure of this they will be re-sold at the risk of the first purchaser.

A sample Tent can be seen pitched in the Grand Arsenal Compound.

CHARLES CLARKE, Major,
Commissary of Ordnance.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on MONDAY the 9th instant, and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Europe and Coir), Boats, Masts, Yards, Iron, Copper old from boilers, Lead and Brass old, Cases, Casks, Tins, &c.; also Sundry Stores returned from the Abyssinian Expedition. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. I.N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 2nd May 1870

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company is hereby convened, to be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on THURSDAY, the Twelfth day of May next, at the hour of noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of reconstructing the Company; the appointment of a committee for settling a scheme of reconstruction in concert with the Directors, as suggested by the Chairman of the Committee of Bombay Shareholders, in his letter of the 5th instant; and for transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
W. A. SHEPPARD,
Officiating Secretary.

Calcutta, 11th April 1870.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY, Limited, will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May 1870, at the hour of 2 in the afternoon, to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 28th February 1870.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company WILL BE CLOSED from the 21st APRIL to the 7th MAY 1870, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 21st April 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of 40 Tons of COCOANUT OIL, to be delivered in Bombay in such quantities as may from time to time be required by the Company's Storekeeper during the next six months.

Tenders should be sent in, addressed to undersigned and accompanied by a sealed sample of the Oil, before the 14th May. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. MATHEW, Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Fort, 29th April 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR COTTON WAGONS.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the construction of 200 COTTON WAGONS, the Company supplying the IRON WORK.

They will be issued in lots of 100 each, and one lot only will given to one Contractor or Firm of Contractors.

Persons tendering must specify the price per wagon. The wagons will have to be built in the neighbourhood of Byculla. Specifications and Forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had, and a pattern wagon seen, on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla.

Tenders sealed up and marked "Tenders for Cotton Wagons" must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, by 2 P.M. on the 14th instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party will have to give security to the amount of Rs. 5,000.

T. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 2nd May 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to MONDAY the 16th instant at 1 P.M. by the Marine Storekeeper, for WASHING the BEDS, BEDDINGS, HAMMOCKS, BLANKETS, LINEN and others articles belonging to Her Majesty's Overland Indian Troop Ships.

The Tenders must state the rate per thousand required to execute the washing, and washing must be done to the satisfaction of the Marine Storekeeper.

The articles must be taken from and delivered to the Marine Stores, subject to deductions for burns, and tears, or other damage while in the contractors' hands, as may be decided on by a competent committee.

A deposit of 500 rupees must accompany each Tender, and Security of Rs 5,000 given by the successful tenderer.

The Tender will be from 1st June 1870 to 31st May 1871.

The Tenders will be subject to the approval of the Resident Transport Officer.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieutenant late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

RE MARY ANNE GIRAUD alias ROBERTSON, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTI[illegible] is hereby given, that all persons being creditors of or ot[illegible]se having claim upon or against the Estate of MARY AN[illegible]IRAUD alias ROBERTSON, late of the Island of Jers[illegible]dow of the late John Robertson, deceased, who died in [illegible]sland of Jersey on the [illegible]th day of July 1869, and Letters of [illegible]ministration of whose personal estate and effects (with the [illegible]emplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament [illegible]he said deceased issued out of the Ecclesiastical Court at t[illegible] island of Jersey, annexed), were on the 25th of April 187[illegible] granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, of Bombay, British merchant, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co., and one of the constituted Attorneys of Clement De Quetteville Armstrong, William James Eckford, and Robert Eckford, Executors of the said Will and Testament of the said Mary Anne Giraud alias Robertson, deceased, are required on or before the 29th day of May 1870 to send to Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, of Bombay, Solicitors for the said Administrators, the particulars of their claim upon or against the said estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to the said Clement De Quetteville Armstrong, William James Eckford, and Robert Eckford, as such executors, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 27th April 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors, Bombay,

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

		Rs.	a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	9	0
BADHAM'S	,, Silk and Wool	9	8
BADHAM'S	,, Indian Shirt	7	0
BADHAM'S	,, French Colored Shirts	65	0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	,, White Shirts	60	0 ,,
BADHAM'S	,, Overland Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S	,, Travelling Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S	,, Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
BADHAM'S	,, All Wool Sleeping Suits	18	0
BADHAM'S	,, Indian Suits for Sleeping	16	0
BADHAM'S	,, Serge Suits	40	0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

		Rs. a.
GLOVES.	Ladies' "White and Black" Straw and Lavender and most fashionable Colours	2 12 per pair.
GLOVES.	Gent's White Straw and Lavender and the recent new shades	3 0 per pair.
HANDKERCHIEFS. CAMBRIC.	Ladies' Hem Stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs	10 to 15.
	Ladies' Printed Cambric for Morning Dresses	0 12 per yard.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
APOLLO HOUSE. BOMBAY.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.

SEASON 1870.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival, Overland, of special selections in their Departments for the above Season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to	21
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto ditto	18	to	21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25		
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	to	20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25		
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	to	18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do., Mixed Striped	21	to	24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20		
BADHAM'S	Ditto Fancy	23		
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped silk Socks	25	to	45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	to	6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½		
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	to	8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½		

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Wove Flax, or Prince of Wales Shirting, a new material, absorbing, and comfortable for the Rains	7		
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns.	12		
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	9		
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	9½		
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to	70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45		
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	to	65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts...each	7	to	30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3 0
	The Rotton Row	3 0
	The Bond Street	3 0
	The Latest Novelty	3 0
	The O. K. Thing	3 0
	The Baden Baden	3 0
	The Harrogate	3 0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to	30
BADHAM'S	Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	to	70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	to	30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	to	12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	to	16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	to	6
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	to	30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	to	34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets ......per pair	25		

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs. as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland, Eglington	Drab latest shape Tall	10 0
	Jerome, Cantab, Isis, Derby, Worthing, Brighton	Drab and Black	7 8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland, Eglington	The new shape, Extra quality	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's		16 0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall ......per doz.	7 0
BADHAM'S	,, ,, with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7 0
BADHAM'S	,, with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7 0
BADHAM'S	,, with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Regent	7 0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7 0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7 0

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2 8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3 0
	United Service	3 0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3 0
	Patent do. do.	3 0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS, { Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special White Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufacturers, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVER-LAND KIT. { The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every requisite for a sea, or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. { Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking } With patent inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

BADHAM'S HELMETS. { The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside 18

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.	Gold Solitaires, plain	15	to	30
	do do chased	15	to	30
	do do enameled	16	to	30
	Gold Sleeve Links	18	to	30
	do Shirt Studs	14	to	30
	do Collar Studs	8	to	10
	do Scarf Ring	10	to	15
	do Scarf Pins, latest novelties	10	to	30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs, looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

		Rs.
BADHAM'S LINENS.	Damask Napkins of all sizes	
	Damask Table Clocks to dine four to twenty	
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs	12½ to 25
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border	6½ to 18½
	Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty	30

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

Apollo House. Bombay.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, LOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

CARR BROTHERS,
THE OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

PARIS KID GLOVES,
BEST QUALITY ONLY.

We are now showing a case of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH KID GLOVES, imported from one of the most eminent Manufacturers, and to secure quick sales we have determined on offering the Lot at

RUPEES TWO PER PAIR,

at which extremely modrate price the choice of all the leading colours in

PARIS KID GLOVES

may be had from

CARR BROTHERS,

30th April 1870. BOMBAY.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,
BOOT and SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the support of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the position we occupy on the market we are enabled to offer better value than our competitors in Bombay.

To Merchants and General Dealers our Terms will be found most liberal both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CLARETS.

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
1—Chateau Latour, or Mouton, Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan,	Black capsule, ,,	,, 25 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Leoville,	Blue capsule, ,,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
Chateau Palmer,	Blue capsule, ,,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule, ,,	,, 18 8	,, 10 8
St. Julien,	Green capsule, ,,	,, 17 0	,, 10 0
Medoc, (Cantenac)	Red capsule ,,	,, 15 8	,, 9 0
Medoc,	White capsule, ,,	,, 13 8	...
Sauterne,	Red capsule, ,,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	,, 26 0	...
Macon, ditto	,, 21 0	...
Chablis, ditto	,, 22 0	...

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

Magnums, Finest Dry .... Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil, ,,	,, 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver foil ,,	,, 32 0	,, 17 8
Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes } do. ,,	,, 27 0	,, 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	19 0
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	,, 32	17 8
Moselle. Still, Braunberger	,, 25	...
Hock, ,, Johannisberger	,, 42	17 0
,, ,, Marcobrunner	,, 34	...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,, 34	...
,, ,, Rudesheimer	,, 26	14 0
,, ,, Hochheimer	,, 23	12 8

SHERRIES.

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale	,, 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	,, 22 0
do. Blue seal, extra pale, and dry and delicate	,, 22 0
do. Brown seal, very pale, dry and delicate	,, 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	,, 18 8
do. White seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	,, 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	,, 15 8
East India Madeira, (one voyage) very choice	,, 33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1.—Old Crusted, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity	,, 30 0	
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	,, 24 8	14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	,, 18 0	...

SPIRITS.

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule	,, 28
Cognac, Pale, White capsule	,, 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	,, 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,, 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	,, 23
,, ,, Scotch	,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	,, 21

LIQUEURS,

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not [illegible]

	Qts.	
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	
Maraschino di Zara,	,, 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	,, 20	...

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne .... Quarts, in Cases of .... 1 doz. each.
Do. .... Pints do. .... 2 ,,
Moselle .... Quarts do. .... 1 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

JAMES MUIR and SON'S Celebrated EDINBURGH PALE ALE—

Quarts, Rs. 4-12; Pints, Rs. 3-4 per doz.

In casks of 4 and 8 dozen; Cash, from our Godowns only. Apply to our Godown-keeper.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, I. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well-known WINES—

Sherry, Fine Pale .... Rs. 25 per doz.
,, do. .... ,, 27 ,,
,, Extra Pale .... ,, 25 ,,
Port, Superior .... ,, 26 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s

Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40	per doz
Do. Pints	,, 20	,,
Moselle, Quarts	,, 42	,,
Brandy ,,	,, 30	,,
Sherry ,,	,, 25	,,
Claret ,,	,, 23	,,

COYLE & Co.'s

Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	,, 27	,,
Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	,, 30	,,

LARRONDE FRERES'

St. Julien	,, 12	,,
Margaux	,, 17	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,
Old Cognac	,, 20	,,
Superior Old Cognac	,, 25	,,

DOMINGOS D'ALMEIDA SOARES'

Port Wine of 1815 Vintage	,, 30	,,
Do. 1847 do.	,, 24	,,

J J. RONALDSON & SONS'

Sherry	,, 18	,,

REMINGTON & Co.

PURE AERATED WATERS,
MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

Special attention is given to the purification of the water employed, whereby the superiority of the Company's preparations is maintained.

SODA WATER AND POTASH WATER.

TONIC or QUININE WATER.—The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating water testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the public.

SELTZER WATER, from an analysis of the German Spa Waters.

LEMONADE AND GINGERADE.

AERATED WATERS FOR MEDICINAL USE.

PURE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER, 15 grs. (Liq. Sodæ Effervescens B.)
POTASH, 15 grs. (Liq. Potassæ Effervescens P.B.)
CITRATE OF POTASH, 30 grs.
AMMONIA, 10 grs.
LITHIA, 5 grs. (Liq. Lithiæ Effervescens P.B.)
LITHIA POTASH.
LITHIA AMMONIA, &c.

N.B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, to ensure the liquid covering the Corks, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla,) & POONA.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
(Opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS—MARINE STREET.

Our Firm in Calcutta has now been established half a century, and during that time it has supplied upwards of two hundred Messes. Our House here, during the past year, has opened accounts with upwards of 70 Messes, and with the principal Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras. These facts are in themselves a sufficient guarantee of the quality and purity of our Wines.

N.B.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

CHAMPAGNES.
JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.
All extremely delicate and dry; first quality.
No. 1 Gold neck—Dry—first quality.
2 do. Very Dry do.
3 do. Extra Dry do.

N. B.—Finer Wines than the above are not shipped to this country; the peculiar dryness of No. 2 and 3 find favour at the principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe. Samples may be had at Wholesale Rates.

Also MAGNUMS of Champagne, suitable for guest nights.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
33 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0*	Silver Neck, with ** (double star) but not so dry	40 0

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0	Nierstein ditto 1862	25 0
36 0*	Scharlachberg ditto 1832	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
30 0*	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine- Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

20 0	(B) Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	(A) Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	(C) Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	(1) White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	(2) White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	(3) White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	(4) White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

BRANDIES.

29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0

SAUTERNES.

28 0	Sauterne ....18 &	24 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem	36 0

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

Fine Old Tom—Payne's Cream of the Valley—Holland's Gin—Whiskey, Scotch and Irish—Orange Bitters—Jamaica Rum—Ginger Wine—Vermouth.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa—Maraschino de Zara—Noyeau—Cherry Brandy.

BASS'S BEER,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co.
Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Rs. 6 per dozen .... Quarts.
,, 4 ,, ... Pints
,, 12 ,, ... Magnums.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.

Messes should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

PAYNE and COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

MALABAR HILL.—TO BE LET, from the 25th instant, the BUNGALOW now occupied by Edward Bigg, Esq. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to Messrs EDWARD BIGG & Co., Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession on Malabar Hill, the Commodious Bungalow, MALABAR CASTLE. For particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April 1870.

TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at No. 6 Apollo Street, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Solicitors. For particulars apply to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 4 Rampart Row.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANK
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	,, 125 each.
Do. 800 ,,	,, 100 ,,
American Union Scales	,, 30 ,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,, 15 ,,
Do. 4 ,,	,, 10 ,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 6 ,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, ,,	,, 6 ,,
Condensed Milk ,,	,, 12 ,,
American Cheese	,, 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm and steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	109
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,350
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	635
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	197½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,450
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	332½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
37,096	250	125	6 do.	National Bank of India	130
80,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	775
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,730
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	690
900	500	all	...	Broach Mills	160
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1850
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,360
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	755
2,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,350
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,350

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,000
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
250	3,300	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	575
50	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	6,200
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	1,905
200	500	all	93¾do.	Do. New	500
500	1,880	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co	7,500
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,150
150	8,500	all	300*	Fort Press Co.	8,900
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,025
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,525
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
1,500	1,000	550	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	370
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
229	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,200
150	2,000	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,500

*Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,675
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,085
10,800	1,000	650	,,11-14	Do. New	700
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	195
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,175
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	330

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237½
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	780
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	316

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	19
25	3½	...	Do. China	5
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1½
...	...	...	East India Bank's	15—16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68¼	May '67	Royal Bank	5
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	620
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Beng'l S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Sh	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	997¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do	230

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114¾
Five per cent.	107¾
Four per cent.	97¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106¼
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	111

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-[illegible]
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 4.

Renaud, Lieutenant, 103th Regiment, on retirement, to England.

Watts, Captain, Staff Corps, to join 9th Regiment, to Poona.

Batt, Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal Stud Department, on sick leave, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—4TH MAY.

London	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 2s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Sophie	Green	Hongkong, March 9.
	Assaye	Ritchie	Liverpool, January 2.
	River Lune	Williams	London, January 14.
	Oithona	Reed	Calcutta, March 16.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, May 2.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Guizelar	Bhownuggur, May 2.
	Alice (s)	Ellis	Calcutta, April 20.

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Alnwick Castle (s)	Sergent	Havre and London.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Earl Russell, Fox, to Galle.

Ship Flying Venus, Symington, to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.

Ship Glenlyon, to Hongkong.

Ship Theresa, to Liverpool.

Ship Glenfalloch, to Havre.

Ship Ashgrove, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April 27	Inverness	——	Bombay
	Crosby	——	London
28	Busheer	——	Calcutta
	Hotspur	——	Calcutta
	Vimeira	——	in sight
	Winged Hunter	——	Boston
	Coda Bux	——	Covelong

Passengers arrived per steamer Busheer—General H Nott, A Gray, Esq, Colonel Wood, J D White, Esq, Rev and Mrs Miller, Mrs Minchin, Captain Bayley, H Turner, Esq, Dr and Mrs Bilderbeck and child, Mr Combes, Captain Robertson, C Cusct, Esq, Mr West, Mr Walsh.

Per Vimeira—Mr and Mrs Groome and 3 children, Mrs Perkins and 2 children, Mrs Foster and 1 child.

Per Winged Hunter—Rev J and Miss Rendall, Miss Hills and Miss Smith.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1542 Arigona, Llewellyn (put into Rio.) Dec. 9
1283 Assaye, Mcritchie Dec. 29
1363 Mahabuleshwar, Corney—R. Scovell & Co. Dec. 30
599 Alfred the Great, Odens Jan. 8
915 Armenalla, Cochrane Jan. 10
991 Glen Tilt, Lewis—Owen & Okell. Jan. 14
582 Othercaps, Pearts Jan. 20
710 Cassandra, Peters Jan. 22
1550 Glenesannox, Petterson—Lyon & Co. Jan. 25
876 Copenhagen, Cowie Feb. 1
1022 Victoria Nyanza, Pearts Feb. 5
1689 Cavalier, Simpson Feb. 16
1135 Royal Family Feb. 28
1151 Romania, Thomas Mar. 8
1288 Peruvian Congress, Stockton Mar. 19
963 Hoarl Mar. 24
684 Derigo, Staples Apr. 1
980 Maria, Hay Apr. 6

FROM LONDON.

Llaverdon, Nawries Sept. 14
945 Camperdown, Franklin Oct. 6
623 Clara, Murray Dec. 22
870 Sydney Eggers, Richardson Jan. 1
1199 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 6
589 Sarah Anderson, Dickie—Blackwell & Co. Jan. 7
615 Leonidas, Cockburn Jan. 7
1126 River Lune, Williams Jan. 12
1276 Benefactress, Gibbs Jan. 30
1302 British Nation, Rowe—W. Nicol & Co. Feb. 3
594 Dewa Gungadhur, Chambers—E. Bates & Co. Feb. 16
1262 British Statesman, Tullock Feb. 23
947 Carin, Gray—Stenhouse & Co. Feb. 28
1066 Medes, Bennett Mar. 1
721 Pembrokeshire, Williamson Mar. 15
814 Flora, Dixon Mar. 22
1220 Squando, Driver Mar. 22
941 Robin Hood, Winsborrow Apr. 7

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1809 Brazilian (s), Green—W. Cooper Apr. 10
1066 Petersburg (s), Hansen Apr. 16

FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1169 Ada (s), Anderson Mar. 26
1137 Stowell (s), Mar. 31
1432 Alabama (s), Bland Apr. 6

FROM CARDIFF VIA SUEZ CANAL.

513 Lady Clive (s.) (at Suez, 26th March)

FROM HULL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

743 Emma Ash (s), Pa kes Apr. 1

FROM NEWCASTLE.

1146 Flevo Nov. 25
686 Jupiter Nov. 26

FROM SUNDERLAND.

997 Pleiades, Bellard Oct. 22

FROM CALCUTTA.

851 Oithana Mar. 15
332 Sea Bird—Finlay Scott & Co. Mar. 18
1056 Water Witch Mar. 19
690 Mountain Laurel Mar. 21
1004 Rokeby Hall Mar. 21
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Mar. 28
1931 Accrington Apr. 2
1533 Stockbridge Apr. 2
1636 Melbourne Apr. 2
1278 Janet Cowan Apr. 4
939 St. Bernard Apr. 13
1304 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co. Apr. 16
Alice (s), Apr. 19
460 Mary Mildred, Fine Apr. 22

FROM CLYDE.

941 Modesty, Kerr Aug. 17
1060 Caribou, Mitchell Sept. 8
1910 Jane of Athens, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 1
1199 City of the Lakes, Shannon Oct. 9
700 Fifeshire, Barr—Stenhouse & Co. Oct. 9
1199 City of Venice, Soden—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 27
1400 Lady Burn, Laing Dec. 17
713 Glasgow Lloyd (Queenstown Feb. 17) Jan. 13
989 City of Shanghai, Crockett—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 14
799 City of Tanjore, Leslie—W. Nicol & Co. Feb. 15
1169 Peveril of the Peak Mar. 4
1011 City of Berlin, Muir Mar. 18
986 City of Ningpo Mr. 31

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Landsborough Dec. 1

FROM SHIELDS.

Golden Dream July 11
268 Innisfallen Oct. 9
Sir Thomas Moore Nov. 5
Flora Dec. 20

FROM MAURITIUS.

387 Michael, Chevalier Mar. 30
395 Clementine Apr. 6

FROM RANGOON.

594 Chalmers, Helps Mar. 23
589 Winslow, Talliade Mar. 25
853 G. F. O. Heyn Mar. 31

FROM AKYAB.

633 Cornelia Adolphine Apr. 15

FROM COCONADA.

694 Castle Avon, Sheild Apr. 20

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1499 British Empire, Denchar—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1293 Dilharee, Bisset—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1288 Annot Lyle, Pillar—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1348 Ashgrove, Fullerton—The Captain.
1396 Aurora, Harriott—G. S. King & Co.
2154 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.
1372 Calcutta, Morrison—W. Nicol & Co.
1217 Canute, Ellis—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1018 Castiglione, Cooper—Blackwell & Co.
1380 Cathcart, Muir—Harbord & Co.
1245 Cashmere, Tobin—London & American Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Purdon—Stenhouse & Co.
1214 Cornwallis, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
1594 Euxine, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.
1450 Greyhound, Jackson—The Dubash.
1117 Helen Scott, Gribble—Coupland & Co.
1339 Hyderabad, Davies—E. Bates & Co.
1435 Iron Duke, Parry—Harbord & Co.
1273 Jane Law, Black—Young & Co.
1193 Keynon, Jenkin—Coupland & Co.
1280 Louisa Fletcher, Luckie—G F. Pim & Co.
1233 Macedon, Withycombe—Stenhouse & Co.
1283 Magnificent, Thomas—Owen & Okell.
1025 Maileny, Scott—Stenhouse & Co.
1108 Malta, Harris—Martin, Young & Co.
1067 May Queen, Ross—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
198 Michael Scott, Lewellin—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1180 Oberon, Towill—Coupland & Co.
1184 Ophelia, Strickland—Robinson & Co.
1759 Persia, Ellison—Blackwell & Co.
1165 Rialto, Babot—Stenhouse & Co.
1033 Sam Mendel, Murdoch—Coupland & Co.
1378 Sydney Dacres, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.
1090 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Owen & Okell.
1193 Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy—Coupland & Co.
1225 Western Belle, Montgomery—Merwanjee Nusserwanji
4148 White Jacket, Johnson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1293 William Fairbairn, Elder—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

272 Adalia (s), Saunderson—Macdonald, Tweedie & Co.
[illegible]55 Alonso (s), Wright—Pim & Co.
[illegible]48 Atlas (s) Sheen—Volkart Brothers.
1066 Cordova (s), Hyde—Wallace & Co.
2597 Delaware (s), Fisher—W. & A. Graham & Co.
727 Greenwood (s), Hallett—Macdonald, Tweedie & Co.
10[illegible]7 John Dryden (s), Donkin—Jefferson, Campbell & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

979 City of Cashmere, Bryce—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

980 Alnwick Castle (s), Sergent—Blackwell & Co.

MARSEILLES VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1325 Europe (s), Martino—Kunkler, Preswerck & Co.

FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

850 Lammershagen, Georgensen—Knoop & Co.
490 Unicorn, Horn—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

494 Loochoo, Beal—Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

1574 Lancashire Witch, Pearce—W. Cooper.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

2179 Columbian (s), Hyde—Mails 8th May.
2201 Sumatra (s), Mails 1st May.

FOR JAVA.

1057 Gladstone, Bowles—Blackwell & Co.
1110 Schleswig Bride, Hanson—H. B. Touche & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

766 Golden Eagle, Muir—Blackwell & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

400 Edward, Marie—Vanderdus.
813 Unrivalled, Hedgcock—E. Bates & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1446 Glenlyon, McIntyre—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
326 Herman, Scheldt—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.
1422 Niger (s), Nisbet—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HONGKONG VIA KURRACHEE.

1607 Mars, Ritchering—The Captain.

FOR BOSTON.

528 Dulveland, Graves—Farnham & Co.
962 Timour, Spooner—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1205 Erato, Jones—The Captain.
1393 Flying Venus, Symington—E. Bates & Co.
1415 Haddon Hall, Faithfull—W. Nicol & Co.
1116 Premier, Sweetzer—Farnham & Co.
1366 The Douglas (s), Pain, Lawrence & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

1027 Arabia (s), Saunders—B. I. S. N. Co.
716 Nada (s), Winckler—Essa Califa.

MAURITIUS.

687 Calliope, Simmons—H. M. Seedick.

FOR TUTICORIN.

768 Damio, Sim—Blackwell & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

281 Lord Clyde (s), Kingcome—Chunder Ramjee.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

665 Calabar, Taylor—Hajee Zenal Abadeen.
505 Elizabeth, Owen.
711 Hamoody—Nacoda.
187 Hamido, Antone.
1012 Kate Gregory, Lorenzen.
74 Salamutty, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee.

COUNTRY TRADING STEAMERS.

453 Comorin (s), Turner—B. I. S. N. Co.
1201 Gunga (s), Child—Hajee Zenel Abadeen.

P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

1874 Baroda (s), Parish.
1538 Emeu (s), Babot.
1185 Madras (s), Perrins.
1646 Orissa (s), Anderson.
1491 Salsette (s), Tomlin.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS.

H. M. Bullfinch (s), Lodder.
H. M. Euphrates (s), Curme.
H. H. Earl Canning (s), Tolputt.
H. M. Lord Elphinstone (s), Carpendale.
H. M. Malabar (s), Rich.
H. M. Teazer (s), Blomfield.

NOT FIXED.

1282 Altcar, Barvey.
1249 Arundel, Crocker—Elmstone, Whitwell & Co.
376 Becherdass Ambaidass, McInnes—B. & A. Hormusji.
1178 Britain's Pride, Collins—H. I. H. Ahmed.
391 Canute, Quinn—Ritchie, Stuart & Co.
254 City of Richmond, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.
1382 Colombo, Pledge—The Captain.
354 Comète, Bernard—Blackwell & Co.
1289 Cynric Wallace—The Captain.
942 Earl Russell, Fox—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.
449 Glenfallock, Skinner—W. Nicol & Co.
1324 Her Majesty, Downie—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
670 Herald of the Morning, Gardyne—The Captain.
1298 John Elliot, Griffiths—B. & A. Hormusjee.
428 Malvern, Cole.
693 Margaret Pugh, Jones.
1021 Mindoro, Reynolds—Tudor Co.
701 Monarchy, Day—Harbord & Co.
1745 Northumberland, Ford—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1417 Oriflamme, Hughes—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
1781 Oriental, Wyatt—Pelly & Co.
1281 Oxford, Vaux—L. A. & A. Co.
711 Polyxena, Slack—Owen & Okell.
003 Proserpine, Brogger—Remington & Co.
228 Quorn, Bond—G. F. Pim & Co.
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Mossy—E. Bates & Co.
1348 Teresa, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1199 The Royal Family, Cowing—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
477 Trevanion, Stevens—The Captain.
493 Yeavering Bell, Peart—Bell, Ventz, and Lucius.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson, and
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

KEILY—BRIERLEY—May 3rd, at St. Patrick's Chapel, Poona, by the Rev. G. T. Bridges, S. J., and afterwards at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. G. A. F. Watson, M.A., Mr. J. Keily, C.E., Officiating Executive Engineer, Kurrachee Collectorate, Sind, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. Samuel Brierley, Castle Mere, Rochdale.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

HAMILTON—April 24th, at Ferozepore, the wife of James Graham Hamilton, Esq., 30th Regiment, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1870.

WE take it for granted that the Government will at once institute a thorough inquiry into the obstructive and illiberal system now pursued at the Custom House, with the object of accomplishing an equally thorough reform. Indeed, the much-needed work has been too long delayed. It is all very well to devise or promote vast and showy schemes for public works—provided there are funds to pay for them; but the renovation of this establishment, crammed full of antique abuses, is far more worthy of attention, since it would promote that trade about which our rulers profess to be solicitous. It is a humble, but it is an useful labour; and we will not suppose that our Bombay Hercules will disdain to undertake it. The man who reforms the Custom House will be entitled to the gratitude of a large community; and his renown will not be less than it would be were he to build a bridge, construct a road, or dig and embank a canal. Moreover, the reform of the Custom House is a work of pressing necessity, since trade is not only destined to increase, but to be carried on under new conditions, one of which, and not the least notable, is rapidity of motion. But it is not in the mere machinery of the place that prompt reforms are demanded. The spirit which animates and directs the officials must be entirely changed. It must not be in the power of two or three narrow-minded subordinates to throw frivolous and vexatious hindrances in the paths of commerce, or to take vengeance upon merchants for daring to complain of their obstructive and petty proceedings. "Archon," as will be seen from his letter to us in another column, has drawn attention to a part of the subject to which we have not referred, but one which the Government cannot overlook. The matter ought to be probed to the bottom, and a plan of discipline adopted, a method of management framed, a close supervision exercised, which shall render such accusations as are implied in his letter impossible. We would also draw the attention of the Government to the state of those little stations on the Malabar Coast which are almost in the hands of natives, and where there is fair reason to suspect that a hard tyranny is made to weigh on the owners of small coasting craft. The remedies suggested by "Archon" need not now be discussed, because the question is not ripe. But while we are not disposed to concur in the proposal to separate the Customs from Salt and Opium, we quite agree that there should be an able tenant selected for the headship of the department, and that there should be some approach towards fixity of tenure and the systematic training of successors.

We may state one or two more facts in illustration of the spirit in which the subordinate officials, and for that matter their superiors, are allowed to act. Some years ago a steam yacht started on a pleasure trip down the Coast. It was desirable that the yachtsmen should return at once, and as there was no officer on duty in the port where they had anchored for the night they weighed and sailed without a clearance. The next time the yacht attempted to leave Bombay harbour, it was boarded and stopped, and the presiding genius of obstruction issued his fiat that a fine must be paid before she left, since she had not properly cleared from her last port. It required a long wrangle, hard words, and a stiff threat to make the hero of the embargo relinquish his hold. The same spirit prevails now. Not long ago a firm received a consignment of flour, and was somewhat surprised to find that it came within the narrow meshes of "unenumerated articles," and was liable to an import duty of 7½ per cent. Remonstrance elicited the reply from the literary gentlemen then in the chair, that Government objected to the free import of flour or grain because it would discourage the home production of cereals! It is not to the levy of the duty that we draw attention, but to the sapient reply of the Commissioner. Only the other day, so we are informed, a quantity of gum was confiscated by the Chief Obstructor, on the ground that it was unfit for export! And that, perhaps, is not the least remarkable of the many cases which have come to our knowledge. What is the Chamber of Commerce about that it does not draw up and present to Government a moderate and irresistible memorial?

THE "Director General of the Post Office in India," or as we shall say, the Postmaster General, has pleaded to the indictment of the Chamber of Commerce against his Sunday morning mail from Bombay. He frankly admits that he inflicted a great inconvenience, a misfortune on the people of Bombay, but, adopting the now-received style of the Government of India, he asks us to admit that the evil complained of is little less than a necessity. The Bombay public alone was affected—sacrificed to the rest of India—and that, in the eyes of the Postmaster General, is a sufficient justification for his notable piece of work. But we do not admit the necessity. We see no overwhelming reason why Bombay should be offered up by the Postmaster-General on the altar of administrative convenience, granting that fifteen hours are not lost, that railway sorting is not feasible, that special weekly overland mail trains would be too expensive, still, when those admissions are made they constitute no case for the vexatious alteration accom[illegible]y Mr. Monteath. He tells us that alth[illegible]steamer starts fifteen hours later than it[illegible]mails still reach Egypt and Europe just [illegible], because the Peninsula and Oriental Co[illegible]y have undertaken to regain the lost hours by increased speed on the journey from Bombay to Suez. That is a valuable admission to have extracted from the P. & O. But here is the point. If ships of that company can gain fifteen hours by starting on Sunday morning, they can gain fifteen hours by starting on Saturday morning. Except for the first week the rest of India would lose nothing by that arrangement, and by that arrangement Bombay would not have been sacrified to the rest of India. The two great parcels of mails would arrive in Bombay at 3·45 P.M. and 4·45 P.M. respectively every Friday, and the same amount of time for the work so minutely described by Mr. Monteath would be afforded by such a plan as is afforded now. What is done on Saturday night and Sunday morning would be done on Friday night and Saturday morning; and neither the Bombay public, nor the rest of India would suffer in the least. All that would be required to complete the working of the scheme would be to arrange for the earlier departure of the steamers from Egypt. It was not therefore necessary to sacrifice Bombay, in order that India should gain fifteen hours more time. In order to gain this advantage for about seven weeks, Mr. Monteath has worried the whole town; and quite uselessly, for there was nothing that pressingly called for the change, nothing that might not have stood over until the monsoon service began. We are glad to see, however, that the Postmaster General is ready to abandon his scheme, if he can, or rather to gain his ends without annoying Bombay. "I freely admit," he says, "the fact of inconvenience being thus caused to the people of Bombay, and I should have been very glad to have recommended any plan which would have avoided it. I do not, however, despair of being able to do so at some future time." And he seems to look towards Brindisi for the means of giving India, without needless vexation to anybody, a two days later mail. Whatever the plan may be, we trust that the Postal folk will let the public have a word to say upon it, before it is decreed by an ukase from Olympus. Had the present irritating device for gaining fifteen hours been discussed beforehand, some less inequitable mode of accomplishing the end in view might have been suggested, and Mr. Monteath might have gratified his commendable passion for administrative reform, and at the same time have satisfied his benevolent desire to hurt nobody in the process.

WE understand that Captain Hector Tulloch has been appointed Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

COLONEL ANDERSON, Political Agent in Kattywar, is expected to proceed to England by the first mail in June on six months' leave.

THE Commissioner in Sind, Sir William Merewether, arrived at Kurrachee last Thursday morning from Kotree, having concluded the work he had on hand at the frontier.

THE newly appointed Governor General of Portuguese India left for Goa yesterday by the steamer Earl Canning. Mr. Jardine, Under-Secretary to Government, went in the same steamer with His Excellency, intending to visit Goa. The 22nd N. I. furnished a guard of honour at the bunder, and a salute of seventeen guns was fired on the occasion.

THE Poona paper of yesterday states that the prizes offered by Government for essays on military clothing have been awarded, the first prize to the Honourable Colonel Massey, H. M.'s 95th Regiment, in charge of the Poona Depôt, and senior officer at that station; and the second prize to Assistant Surgeon Corban, 21st Hussars.

"IN popular agitation, the requisite of success is, as President Lincoln once grimly remarked—to 'keep pounding away.'" We quote this from the *Bombay Times*. The phrase Mr. Lincoln is reported to have used was "keep *pegging* away." The Duke of Wellington, at one moment, during the battle of Waterloo, is reported to have said—"Hard pounding this, gentlemen; let us see who will pound longest." But it is not at all certain, although not unlikely, that either the Duke or the President used the expressive slang imputed to them.

MAJOR H. A. WOODHOUSE, Staff Corps, who went on furlough on the 1st July 1868, has elected the furlough regulations of 1868.

MAJOR D. J. P. CAMPBELL, Madras Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1854.

CAPTAIN W. T. BROWN, Bombay Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

MAJOR-GENERAL L. S. HOUGH, Staff Corps, has been granted leave of absence to proceed to England for six months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

THE furlough to Europe granted by G. O. No. 220, of 30th March last, to Major J. C. Hobson, Staff Corps, is to have effect from the 3rd May, or the date of departure for Europe.

SURGEON E. S. CLEVELAND, Madras Medical Establishment, has been allowed furlough to Europe for three years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1796.

SENIOR APOTHECARY H. WILSON, Bombay Subordinate Medical Establishment, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN F. J. J. ROSS, Bombay Staff Corps, has been granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years, under the provisions of G. O. C. No. 392, and 22nd April 1865, and under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN E. W. TREVOR, Bombay Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years under the provisions of G. O. C. No. 302 and 22nd April 1865, and under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE following order has been confirmed:—Mhow Division Order, dated 19th April 1870, directing Captain Anderson, Brigade Major, Mhow, to receive charge of the Assistant Quarter Master General's office, in addition to his own duties.

THE Standing Medical Committee will assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector General British Medical Service to-day at 12 o'clock, to examine the undermentioned officers:—Captain A. S. Heyland, R. A., Captain Parkinson, 95th Regiment, and such other officers as may appear before it.

THE taking of a general census throughout India has been postponed to the 15th November 1871.

THE *Court Circular* says—"Much enthusiasm prevails in Bombay. The Duke was to leave on Friday for Madras, via Beyrouth." This is certainly news out here.

"A PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA" is the title of a book written by the late Secunder Begum of Bhopal and translated into English by Mrs. Willoughby Osborne, which is to be published very soon.

THE theft of currency notes from the camp of the Duke of Edinburgh at Agra has been traced to a Madrassee servant in the employment of Lord Mayo's son. He has been arrested by the police in Calcutta.

ABDOOL-RAHMAN KHAN is said to have been received with great honour by the Russian General commanding at Samarcand. The General, after the interview, left for Tashkund, Abdool Rahman Khan remaining encamped.

THERE is at Meshed, according to the "Mofussilite," a Mr. Julius Dalmuch, said to be an Englishman, and who appears to be in diplomatic correspondence with some of the Shah's high officials. He is not in the employment of England.

THE Field Battery of the 19th Brigade of Artillery has, says the "Pioneer," been ordered to Campbellpore by Lord Napier, where they will occupy the vacant barracks; His Excellency, when at Peshawur, considering the artillery too crowded.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH has transmitted to His Excellency the Governor of Madras the sum of £200 for distribution among the charitable institutions of Madras. Under the direction of H. R. H. the amount has been equally divided between the Sailor's Home, the Civil Orphan Asylums, the European Vagrants' Home, the Roman Catholic Orphanages, and the Monegar Choultry.

COMMENTING on an assertion of the "Friend of India's" the "Pioneer" mentions that "Colonel Strachey's visit to England is generally known to have been unconnected with the furtherance of any special political ambition, while his present office of Superintendent of Irrigation for all India is supreme in opportunities of hard work—a charm in Colonel Strachey's eyes—and only in a rather less degree of fame and distinction."

MR. FORSYTH (says the "Pioneer") will travel to Yarkund and return thence by way of the Chang Chemmoo Valley. His visit is purely one of friendship, and has no political object of any sort. He will be accompanied by a European officer of scientific knowledge, who will assist him in collecting such information as is available, concerning the natural resources of the country through which his journey lies. He expects to be able to join the Yarkund envoy at Leh towards the end of June.

REFERRING to the changes under discussion, with regard to the administration of the Punjab frontier, the "Pioneer" says—"The precise form which the new Agency will assume has not yet been absolutely settled; but a Political Agent, with a secretary or assistant, in direct communication with the Governor General, will no doubt be established from the date of accession to office of Sir Donald Macleod's successor. A system which practically leaves it in the power of a local Government to determine the issues of peace or war is an anomaly, and we augur well from the more decided application of a policy which, in process of gradual introduction for the last year, has already borne good fruit."

WE are sorry to find that the Calcutta "Daily Examiner" is no more. It was started some five months ago, under the editorship of the gentleman who for a long time previous had conducted the "Englishman." The number issued on the 30th ult. contains as the only leading article the following:—"We regret to have to inform our supporters that the state of our affairs renders it imperative to discontinue, for the present, publication of the *Daily Examiner*. In one respect we have found adherence to the programme with which we started impossible. The basis of our arrangements was the principle of cash payments. Owing, we believe, to the fault of the times, rather than any unwillingness on the part of our constituents, this principle has, in the majority of cases, been forgotten;—and to meet the state of things thus arising, a much larger amount of capital than we have at our disposal is necessary. We have nothing to complain of in this. On the contrary we have received a measure of support which was hardly to be expected, and renders us most unwilling to take leave of the public. A few days will decide whether it is possible for us to make such arrangements as shall enable us to renew the publication of the paper. In the meantime we have no option but to place it in abeyance."

TEN Persian regiments have, it is reported, been despatched into Khorasan, "in order, according to the Governor of Meshed, to protect its borders and for security of peace." The eastern borders of Khorasan are the western borders of Seistan and Kuchansoor, and, Persia and Shere Ali being at odds about the possession of the two latter districts, the fact reported has considerable significance. The troops arrive at the end of April and are to remain there permanently. Our Allahabad contemporary also says—"The troubles with regard to Kuchansoor do not seem to be abating, for the Ameer is determined to claim the province, and Persia is equally firm in keeping possession. The Persian authorities consider Kuchansoor to be a portion of Seistan, or pretend to do so, on the grounds that Ibrahim Khan by accepting Persian service with Persian pay for himself and by procuring the same for his son, has submitted himself to the Persian Government and virtually became a Persian noble. The Ameer, of course, denies the premisses, and the presumptions founded thereon of course fall also. Meanwhile, the Ameer sends presents to the Governor of Meshed and receives in return assurances of the friendship of His Majesty the King of Persia. That the Persian authorities, by superior diplomacy, have outdone Shere Ali, is certain, but that Shere Ali—with his fondness for guns—will allow diplomacy to decide the ownership of Kuchansoor, is in the highest degree improbable. The matter now is before the Government of India."

THE LATE MR. C. E. S. LEATHES.

INTELLIGENCE, we regret to have to announce, was received yesterday in Bombay, of the death of Mr. C. E. S. Leathes, the respected clerk to the Justices of the Peace of this city. Mr. Leathes came to Bombay in 1856 and then joined the firm of Collier and Leathes; and on the departure of Mr. Collier he received his brother Mr. F. S. Leathes into partnership, thus becoming the senior member of the present firm of C. E. and F. S. Leathes. He was clerk to the old board of Municipal Commissioners, and, on the new Municipal Act coming into operation, became the clerk and solicitor to the Bench of Justices. Previous to the appointment of the present chairman of the Bench, the assistance of a judicious adviser well acquainted with municipal matters was very desirable; and most valuable assistance was afforded by Mr. Leathes. He had an extensive acquaintance with the Acts and in his capacity as solicitor for the Municipal Commissioner he conducted the legal matters with great advantage to the Municipality. We believe Mr. Leathes contemplated retiring from business at the end of this year, and, being desirous of seeing Northern India and the Himalayas before proceeding to Europe, he lately obtained leave of absence from the Bench and proceeded to Simla near which station—according to a telegram received yesterday—his death occurred. Mr. Leathes was very much respected in Bombay alike as clerk of the Bench of Justices, as the senior member of one of our most respectable firms of solicitors, and as a private gentleman; and his death will be regretted by many in this Presidency.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

(*Via Russia.*)

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, 3RD MAY, EVENING.

The following is the result of the race for the Two Thousand Guineas.

Macgregor .... First.
Normandy .... Second.
Kingscraft .... Third.

SUEZ, 2ND MAY.

The following ships entered the Suez Canal on 29th April:—Yokohama, Breadalbane, Albatross, Bombay, bound for Marseilles, Liverpool and Port Said.

NEW YORK, 3RD MAY.

Congress have approved the proposition of referring to the Committee for Foreign Affairs a resolution demanding the immediate settlement of the Alabama question.

LONDON, 3RD MAY, EVENING.

The House of Commons have rejected Mr. Newdegate's motion to inquire into the internal administration of convents, but have agreed to an enquiry into the operation and faith regulating convents (sic).

PARIS, 4TH MAY.

Disturbances have taken place at Saint Quentin in consequence of the arrest of the President of the International Society.

(*Via Red Sea.*)

LONDON, 3RD MAY, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is steadier.

Dhollera 9¾d.

The Manchester Market is quiet but prices are drooping.

7 lbs. Shirtings 9s. 3d.
8¼ ,, 11s.
40s Mule Twist 1s. 4½d.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

KURRACHEE, 4TH APRIL.

The "Sindian" to-day publishes the following:—The affairs in Lus Beyla continue to be in a disturbed state. The merchants of Sonmeanee are despatching everything valuable to Kurrachee as the Khan's people are plundering the whole province, which is in a state of anarchy. The Jam of Lus Beyla at Hydrabad has written to the Commissioner requesting an interview. Sir William Merewether has assented, and the Jam of Lus Beyla is expected here in a few days.

A FRENCH PORT AT THE RED SEA.

IT was announced by telegram a short time ago that a Marseilles house had purchased from native chiefs certain land on the Arabian coast, situated opposite Perim, and extending six miles into the country, for the purpose of carrying out a commercial enterprise. We find this confirmed by the European papers, and from a French journal we translate some details regarding the scheme.

The territory bought comprises an extent of 340,480 acres and extends over a area described by an arc of 40 miles radius, having in the centre an anchorage called Sheik Said. Sheik Said is situated on the Red Sea at the entrance of the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, between the isle of Perim and the coast of Arabia (Yemen). The bay of Sheik Said, sheltered by the hills which terminate at the Cape of Bab-el-Mandeb, will, it is said, form an excellent port when a jetty has been constructed. The anchorage has been visited; it is described as vast, with a sandy bottom and a minimum depth of 32 feet, and in excellent condition. It is frequented by the Arab coasters, which take the little strait, not the great passage, in entering and leaving the Red Sea, on account of the facilities for anchoring there. The steamers sailing between Suez and the Indian seas pass by the same route. At the centre of the anchorage a canal 583 yards in length and 70 in breadth places the Red Sea in communication with an interior lake or port more than 6 square miles in extent, but only 9½ feet in depth. Several wells supply water at this anchorage (*mouillage*), and it is considered that it would be easy to bring sufficient quantities of water to supply a large establishment even at Sheik Said. The country contains, besides, a considerable forest of dry wood, and the presence of anthracite proves the existence of mineral fuel. The territory has been ceded by a Sheik named Ali Tabatt Dourem, by deed signed before the French Consul at Aden, to Messrs. Bazin and Rabaud of Marseilles. An expedition is being prepared by the parties interested with the object of studying more closely than has hitherto been practicable the different resources of the land, and what would be the prospects of a commercial factory established at Sheik Said. "If one may believe the information already obtained, this station, well situated naturally since it is on a great maritime route which is becoming more and more frequented, might be destined for a real future." It is considered that from the day a suitable establishment is formed there, the Arab traders will not hesitate to bring to it their commodities, and the European products in which they deal, in the same way as they do at present at Aden. The insecurity of the Turkish markets and the "scant popularity enjoyed by the English element among the population," are counted upon as circumstances that will tend to turn the commerce of Arabia and that of the Persian Gulf, whether by caravans or by sea, away from that port. "Besides, it is clear that the commerce of the African coast of the Red Sea will reach Sheik Said more easily than Aden. The distance is less and the access is easier. From Africa it would be possible to draw the provisions necessary for the factory and for the vessels which should go there."

"The Havre," commenting on the above, asks—"Will these hopes be realized? The place, taking into account its geographical position only, seems very well chosen. And it is just that advantage which suggests two objections. How, it may be asked, have people waited till to-day to suspect that Sheik Said had the elements of a prosperous factory? how has England, which has taken up position at Perim, not thought of occupying the coast on the other side of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb? That is the first objection. The second is this: is the cession, the sale, by the Sheik Ali Tabatt Dourem, serious and not subject to contestation? It is replied that in point of fact care has been taken to consult the residents of Aden and Mocha, who have recognized the Sheik abovenamed as legitimate proprietor. The contracts have been passed before the French Consul at Aden, in presence of seven other Arab chiefs, who have testified to the rights of the vendor. But England, which is at Perim? England certainly knows Sheik Said—but, they say, Perim is all she wants. She has been able to take possession of an uninhabited islet without raising any claims for the lost rock, which is useful only to a great power. It might have been otherwise if England had set foot on the continent; the proprietors, with whom the English are not in favour, would have refused to sell them what they have sold in view of the creation of a factory protected by a flag other than that of England. Besides, England has been during these late years the only power having an interest in the commerce of the Red Sea, and having this virtual monopoly she has considered that Aden sufficed as a commercial station and Perim as a fortress. It is possible indeed that she has counted too much on the position acquired. We shall know by and bye."

THE OBSTRUCTIVE CUSTOM HOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You placed your finger on a very large blot when you published a leader two or three days ago on the present state of the Custom House. The worry and trouble caused by the stupid obstructiveness of petty officials in the Customs establishment has been a pestering sore in the side of the body commercial for many a year. I believe that a great many of our latest arrivals among the merchants are not aware of the trouble that is caused by half-castes and Purboos "dressed in a little brief authority," or of the means that are adopted to lubricate with palm oil the naves and felloes of the Customs coach to make the machinery work smoothly. An advertisement is inserted in the morning paper that a clerk is wanted who "understands thoroughly Custom-house work," and the merchant entrusts the business to this clerk, remaining himself in blissful ignorance of the way the work is managed—and where ignorance is bliss it is folly to be otherwise. Woe be to the merchant who, discovering the restrictions and obstructions which hinder the work of the Custom-house, seeks redress from the higher officials. They are generally, though not always, courteous and obliging, but the complaint and consequent wigging are never forgotten by the subordinates. Vengeance is theirs, and the merchant may abandon all hope of any facilities in future transactions, and look out for annoyance and "nagging" reduced to an art in all future dealings with the Customs authorities.

If, for instance, he import iron, the letter of the law, not the spirit, will be enforced, and, in spite of his producing invoice and manufacturer's weight notes, he may find himself compelled to weigh the iron, and so be mulcted in a sum about double the one per cent. duty to be paid.

I do not think my picture of the state of things is too highly coloured. Whence then does it arise, and what is the remedy?

The Commissionership of Customs, Salt, and Opium is one of the prizes of the Civil Service, and is therefore conferred on one of its senior members. The chances are that the lucky nominee has spent most of his life in the mofussil, either in judicial or revenue work, and yet he is pitchforked into an appointment, giving complete control over the Customs department, of which he is supremely ignorant. Hence arises lack of knowledge of his peculiar duties. Again, the Commissioner has spent so many years in India, that it is unlikely that physical energy and intellectual vigour, which are required for the learning of new duties, are his especial attributes. Add to this the fact that his time of retirement is close at hand, and to lack of knowledge is added want of interest in the work to be done. The former makes him dependent on the knowledge of his permanent subordinates, and the latter induces him to surrender the control into their hands.

What is the remedy? At present the Commissionership of Customs is associated with the Commissionership of Salt and Opium, although the duties are perfectly distinct. The Commissioner of Customs has to deal with the exports and imports at the ports; the Commissioner of Salt and Opium has to deal largely with the transit up country and the collection of revenue from the two articles named. The two offices have little connection and ought to be separated. A Civilian's training may fit him to discharge the duties connected with the Commissionership of Salt and Opium, but I have shown above that it rather disqualifies him for the discharge of the duties connected with the Customs department. I bear no grudge against the Civil Service, and if the appointments are separated, let them retain both, but on condition that certain officers be kept to the Customs department, as they are now to the revenue and judicial, and that a man should rise gradually, acquiring knowledge as he advances, to the head of the department.

Both Government and the mercantile community would reap benefits from such a system.—Yours, &c.,

ARCHON.

THE BOMBAY WATER-SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Before replying to Mr. Russel Aitken's letter on this subject, permit me to say that every scheme for an extension of the water supply of Bombay now before the public acknowledges Mr. Aitken as the engineering author and Mr. Robert Scott as the surveyor. In what I have written of the Toolsee water scheme I have endeavoured to give prominence to the fact that it was Mr. Russel Aitken's project. If I have not made myself clear about this authorship it is my misfortune; most certainly I had neither the desire nor intention to leave it to be supposed that I had any water scheme of my own to place before the public and I can now only repeat that to Mr. Aitken and his surveyor belongs the sole credit of all the water schemes that were submitted to the Water Supply Commission.

And now about the Toolsee scheme. Mr. Aitken declares his reasons for not giving a detail plan of this scheme were—

"1stly. A reservoir at this point even with a very high dam in the Toolsee valley would contain but little water, and the surplus would require to be run into Vehar."

"2ndly. Three or four dams would require to be erected between it and the Vehar lake, so that if towards the end of the season one of them should give way, the water would rush down from this new reservoir and most probably carry away the waste weir at Vehar, or perhaps one of the Vehar dams themselves."

Let us consider these objections separately; and *first*, that "the Toolsee valley would contain but little water even with a very high dam." If Mr. Aitken would tell us what quantity he calls "little water," with a 70 foot dam in the bed of the Tasso, it would then be no difficult matter to decide whether Toolsee could give a supply sufficiently great to pay for making it an independent scheme. Without this information a doubt remains.

Second.—"The surplus water would require to be run into Vehar." I was under the impression that Mr. Aitken's subsidiary Toolsee scheme contemplated the use of the Toolsee valley as a gathering ground for Vehar. At page 16 of his "Report on the extension of the Bombay Water Works," Mr. Aitken says—"The second plan (scheme No. 3) for obtaining water from Salsette which I have now to propose is the construction of a dam in the river Tasso just below the village of Toolsee, whereby the waters of the upper portion of that river will be diverted into the Vehar lake, which would thus have its gathering ground increased by 1,600 acres, so that the present supply from Vehar might be increased from 5 to 6½ gallons." It thus appears that the diversion of the waters of the Tasso into Vehar was actually provided for in Mr. Aitken's Toolsee scheme, and I can scarcely see the force of the objection.

Third.—"Three or four dams would require to be erected between it (Toolsee) and the Vehar lake." This is quite a new feature, arising doubtless out of the proposal to make Toolsee an independent scheme. It is not for me to say whether these dams would or would not be required. I visited Toolsee in company with some friends for the purpose of learning all that a layman might learn about the proposed water-works, and the question of these multiple dams never arose, although good opinion was available. Mr. Aitken would do the public a service by showing, besides the dam in the bed of the Tasso, and the site of the waste weir, where these three or four dams should be placed.

Fourth.—"If towards the end of the season one of them (the three or four dams) should give way, the water would rush down from the new reservoir and most probably carry away the waste weir at Vehar, or perhaps one of the Vehar dams themselves." Hitherto the only dam contemplated for the Toolsee scheme was to be built in the bed of the Tasso, the outlet being into the Ewoor and not into the Vehar valley. This dam was to be built of masonry upon rock. If any other dams are required for Toolsee, perhaps Vehar experience would lead our engineer to prefer masonry to puddle. This being so, the "giving way" of a Toolsee dam would indeed be a calamity. But when a masonry dam becomes migratory and leaves its bed to be drowned in a neighbouring lake, where will the Vehar puddle dams be in that hour of trial? And if the Toolsee masonry dam or dams select the "end of the season" for this "rush down" and "carry away" display of perversity, what may not be expected when the Toolsee valley is filled at the end of the rains? I do not say that a Toolsee dam may not give way, but I would trust Mr. Aitken to build better dams for us than those of Vehar, especially if he were provided with the funds to carry out his own plans. And if he can do this, then our greater anxiety would naturally be directed to the Vehar dams, which I maintain must always be unsafe, in the sense that the life of a great city is made to depend upon three or four miles of puddle.

Moreover, I do not say that a Toolsee dam may not give way "towards the end of the season." It is enough to consider its giving way at any time. If it is to give way it had better never be built.

Let me assure Mr. Aitken that I meet him in this discussion in the most friendly spirit, acknowledging that where water-works are concerned I can only be his humble disciple. If he will show the public that the Toolsee scheme cannot be executed as an independent project, I am ready to relinquish it immediately, but not in favour of Toolsee as an auxiliary to Vehar. No sane man can doubt that the long puddle dams of Vehar are unsafe now; will be unsafe after they receive that "strengthening" which is recommended by Government and the Water Supply Commission; and will always continue to be unsafe. Away with

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Toolsee as an auxiliary to Vehar, it can never be worth the money required to execute it!

What is it that we require in Bombay to give us a sure and sufficient water supply? In the words of the Government resolution dated 31st March 1870, we require "that as a permanent arrangement this city should not be left to depend on one source of supply, liable to suffer from insufficient rainfall in successive years, or destruction from accident to the impounding dams." We are wedded to Vehar, and with all her faults must stick to her. But we must not be saddled with such another jade; we must not be satisfied with an increase of her dimensions; for, however swelling these may be, she will be Vehar still.

We do not require fifteen gallons of water per head for flushing sewers and water closets, for that bubble has burst, and the friends of hydraulic sewerage in India have been awakened from their delusion. Perhaps this Municipality cannot afford to establish water power factories, or "get up" irrigation works on a large scale, seeing that thereby will arise a deficit"—which nobody seems to relish. We want more water—say ten gallons per head—want it equally pure as that from Vehar; we want a constant supply; we want it safe from pollution and from accident; and we want it as cheap as we can get it. Mr. Aitken has been our best benefactor in giving us water schemes. If he will now help on this discussion the public will feel infinitely obliged to him. Everywhere I have heard of his talent as a Water Works Engineer, and where there is such a lack of public spirit even on vital questions as there is in Bombay, a gentleman of Mr. Aitken's capacity should be encouraged to speak out. How can I provoke him?—Yours, &c., THOMAS BLANEY.

Byculla, 4th May.

BOMBAY.

The Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club.—We have to remind playgoers of the performance to be given by this Club at the Grand Road Theatre to-night. The programme promises a good entertainment.

Reading for Sailors.—The Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain S. P. G., acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a parcel of periodicals and books from Major F. C. Davidson, left in care of Rev. G. Bowen at the Tract and Book Depot, Esplanade, for distribution among sailors in port.

The Poor Box.—We are requested by the Senior Magistrate of Police to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 50 from Messrs. Cursetjee Jamsetjee Dunimria and Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Wadia for the Fort Police Court poor box. That sum is half the costs allowed them in a case brought against them the other day and dismissed.

Charge of Abduction.—On Monday last Khan Meeya Lateeb, a native doctor, appeared before Mr. Connon and applied for a warrant against one Essa Borah, charging him with having enticed away his wife for the purpose of having illicit intercourse with her. The application was granted. On Tuesday the prisoner was placed before the magistrate, and the complainant not being in a position to prove the charge, the case was dismissed.

Alleged Cheating.—Last week one Duthoba Narayendas, a merchant and general commission agent, appeared before the Chief Magistrate and obtained an apprehension warrant against one Caseeram Ghella, charging him with cheating. We have already published his allegations. The prisoner was placed before the magistrate yesterday, when the prosecutor said that he wished to withdraw the charge. The magistrate ordered the prosecutor to pay twenty-five rupees as costs.

Fatal Accident at the Gas Works.—On Tuesday a Coroner's inquest was held at the Gas Works, Parell, on the body of Dhurma Sumbajee, a labourer. On Friday afternoon deceased and two others were engaged in cleaning the mortar of the bricks of a retort arch that had been pulled down that day. They were sitting at the work, below another retort arch, when suddenly a portion of the arch gave way and fell upon them. They were buried in the ruins. Two of them were afterwards removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, and the deceased was taken to his own house, where he died on Tuesday morning. The jury found that the death was accidental.

Fatal Accident at Elephanta.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's office, Dhobie Talao, concerning the death of Mahomed Veerbux, a labourer, employed at Elephanta. On the 16th ult. there were a number of wagons laden with earth on the top of an embankment, from which they ran down to the bunder. These suddenly ran off the rails near the bunder, but several of the labourers lifted them up and put them again on the rails. At this time another train of wagons came down from the top of another embankment. Deceased was knocked down by one of them, and his leg was crushed by a wheel passing over it. He was brought to Bombay and taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died on the 29th. Verdict—That the deceased died from tetanus supervening on injuries accidentally received by his having been knocked down and run over by an earth waggon at Elephanta.

The University of Bombay has received a communication from Dr. Hawkins, the Registrar of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, conveying the gratifying intelligence that the Council will recognize the matriculation examination of the University of Bombay as one of the preliminary examinations required by the regulations of the Council to be passed preliminary to the examinations for medical degrees, but with the important proviso that the Latin language shall have been taken up in the matriculation examination. The same privilege has been extended to the Universities of Calcutta and Madras. —*Bombay Educational Record.*

While the price of wheat has fallen all over India, it has so risen in Poona that we have been favoured with a notice to the effect that, owing to the rise in the price of wheat, the Cantonment Magistrate had authorized the bakers to sell bread at six loaves for the rupee, and fine flour at five pounds for a rupee. About a year ago the price of bread was nine loaves for a rupee.—*Deccan Herald*, May 4.

A marriage has just been celebrated in Poona, on a scale of magnificence and splendour without precedent in Western India. Five of the younger members of the family of Khan Bahadoor Nusserwanjee Jamasji, arch Dustoor of the Parsees in the Deccan, went on this occasion to the hymeneal altar with their respective bridegrooms and brides. The bridal dresses were of the most costly and elegant description. The wedding presents were of the most princely and valuable kind. The marriage entertainment included every conceivable delicacy—the wines being of the choicest vintage. The marriage party included the whole Parsee community of Poona, and upwards of five hundred distinguished guests from Bombay, Surat, Nowsarry and Hyderabad. Among these we noticed Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, and sons, the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Esquire, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esquire, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esquire, Dadabhoy Byramjee Cama, Esquire, Muncherjee Byramjee Cama, Esquire, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, Esquire, Muncherjee Bomanjee Panthakee, Esquire, Jamsetjee Dorabjee Naegaumwallah, Esquire, Dr. Cursetjee Framjee, Dr. Kekeshro Rustomjee Vickajee, Dustoor Jamaspjee Minocherjee, High Priest Bombay, and Dustoor Cursetjee Framjee, Bombay. The marriage festivities lasted five days, of which yesterday was the last and great day. The scene was one worthy of the distinguished host, whom the Government of India has delighted to honour, and on whom we hear the higher honour of a Knight Commander of the Star of India is to be conferred. We offer the Khan Bahadoor our cordial congratulations on this happy occasion; and our best wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the newly married parties. —*Ibid.*

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The s.s. Alice, 889 tons, Captain Robert Ellis, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

The ship Atthona, 1341 tons, Captain F. Reed, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

The ship Assaye, 1281 tons, Captain P. W. Ritchie, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

The ship Sophie, 470 tons, Captain F. J. Green, arrived yesterday, from Hongkong via Singapore, with a general cargo.

The ship River Lune, 1126 tons, Captain Williams, arrived yesterday from London with railway material. She spoke the ship Cospatrick, from London to Bombay.

The s.s. Phlox, Captain Baker, arrived yesterday from Goa with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs. E. M. Augusta, one hundred and fifty native adults, and fifty-two children as deck passengers.

FORT POLICE COURT.—4th May.

(Before Nana Moroje, Esq.)

Torture.—A cartman was charged with torturing his bullocks at Colaba, and was fined five rupees.

Thefts.—A Hindoo was charged with stealing a quantity of cotton, and, being an old offender, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.—A Mussulman was sentenced to receive ten stripes for stealing a silver bangle.

A MODEL FIRST MATE.

In the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Connon, George Cooke, mate, charged Frederick Bowles, captain of the ship Gladstone, with assaulting him on board the vessel. Complainant said the captain seized him by the throat, broke the pipe that was in his mouth, and ordered him to his cabin. Mr. Cleary appeared for the defendant, whose case was that complainant had behaved disrespectfully towards the captain. He had taken off the boat and four men without permission of the captain and remained ashore all night. Then in the captain's absence he was in the saloon at table with the second mate and there spoke in such a manner regarding the captain that Mrs. Bowles, who was in the adjoining cabin, asked him not to speak so until the captain came abroad. To this complainant replied that if she did not wish to hear she could shut the door. The second mate spoke to this in Court but said he could not say whether the conversation was proper for the lady to hear—he was not supposed to be a judge of that! Mr. Cleary held that the captain had ordered complainant to go to his own cabin and had only wished to enforce that order. The Magistrate said the conduct of the complainant had been insolent and presumptuous both in court that day and when he came for the summons—on the latter occasion he was excited if not the worse for liquor. The first officer had a great command on board a ship, and the bearing and carriage of complainant had not been such as a captain was entitled to expect from an officer. If complainant thought he had suffered damages he could claim them in the Small Cause Court or in the High Court if the amount was very high; but as to the public bearing of this case it was so trifling that the charge was now dismissed. Complainant remarked that the captain would not give him money with which he might take proceedings, but the Magistrate said that was a matter of the ship's disbursements with which he had nothing to do. When a discharge was completed he could entertain the question of wages, and then his decision would be final. But till the discharge was complete he had no authority.—Case dismissed.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

13th April 1870.

(Before the Hon. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Justice Lloyd.)

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

GOVIND HURI WALEKAR VS. SHIDRAM BIN SHIVMORTI.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen appeared for the special appellant; Mr. Anstey, instructed by Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, for the special respondent. The facts of the case appear from the following judgment:—

Mr. Justice Gibbs said—A decree was passed on the original side of this Court against one Shidram bin Shivmorti Acenapooree, an inhabitant of Bombay and also of the Sholapore collectorate. The plaintiff, Govind Huri Walekar, not being able to execute his decree in Bombay, applied under section 285 of the Civil Procedure Code, and obtained a certificate from the original side of this Court which, with a copy of the decree, he presented in the District Court at Poona, deeming that to be "the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in the district," in which he wished his decree to be executed. On his application to that Court to attach certain moveable and immoveable property belonging to the defendant, the District Judge (Mr. White) issued the customary order to his Nazir, but subsequently, on a future application, forwarded the application and the order to the Moonsiff of Barsee, by whom the attachment was made. Subsequently on an application by the defendant, the District Judge reviewed his order and set it aside on the ground that he had no jurisdiction in the matter. His order runs thus:—"When I gave the order for execution of the decree, I was not aware that the Acting Assistant Judge at Sholapore had previously to the receipt of the copy of the decree and certificate been invested, under section 19 of the Bombay Civil Court's Act, 1869, with all the powers of a District Judge within that part of the Poona district forming the sub-collectorate of Sholapore. The section in question provides that the jurisdiction of an Assistant Judge so invested shall *pro tanto* exclude the jurisdiction of the District Judge from within the said limits. I had, therefore, no jurisdiction in the matter of the execution of the decree in the limits of the Sholapore collectorate. It is true that section 286 of the Code of Civil Procedure provides that a decree to be executed in another district must be sent to *the* principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in the district in which the applicant may wish the decree to be executed, and that the Bombay Civil Court's Act, 1869, enacts that there shall be in each zillah or district *a* District Court, which shall be *the* principal Court of original civil jurisdiction in the district within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure; from which said provision and enactment it might be inferred that it was not contemplated that there should ever be two principal Courts of original civil jurisdiction in the same district—which is the case in a district where there is, besides the District Judge, an Assistant Judge invested with all the powers of a District Judge in a portion of the district, from which portion also the exercise of the jurisdiction of the District Judge is *pro tanto* excluded. But such an inference would be opposed to the legal maxim that when the provisions of two statutes are manifestly repugnant, the earlier enactment will be impliedly modified or repealed, a maxim which may, I presume, be applied to the case of the provisions of the same statute being manifestly repugnant, as sections 3, 5, and 7 of the Bombay Civil Court's Act, 1869, appear to be with section 19 of that act. The decree, under this view of the matter, should have been transmitted to and executed by the Assistant Judge at Sholapore; and hence the proceedings taken in execution of the decree by this Court must be held to be invalid on account of want of jurisdiction."

Against this order the present appeal is admitted, and the Court has to decide the effect of sections 5, 7, 19, and 20 of the Bombay Civil Court's Act of 1869. The 5th section declares that there shall be in each district a District Court presided over by a judge to be called a District Judge. By the 7th section this District Court is declared to be the principal Court of original civil jurisdiction in the district within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure. By section 14, Government may appoint one or more assistants to the Judge, and by section 19 Government may invest an Assistant Judge with all or any power of the District Judge within any particular part of a district; and it enacts that the jurisdiction of an Assistant Judge so invested shall *pro tanto* exclude the jurisdiction of the District Judge from within the said limits. By section 20, the Assistant Judge is to use the seal of the District Judge. By the 286th section of Act VIII. of 1859, the application for execution is to be made in the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in the district. By notification in the *Government Gazette*, the Governor in Council invested the Assistant Judge of Poona with the full powers of a District Judge to be exercised within that portion of the Poona district which includes the collectorate of Sholapore, and directed him to hold the Court at Sholapore. The Court and the local jurisdiction of the Moonsiff of Barsi forms part of this portion of the district. Such being the case, it is clear that the District Judge having lost his jurisdiction within that portion, could not issue an order to the Moonsiff of Barsi to attach property situated within his (the Moonsiff's) jurisdiction. Now, it is perfectly clear to us that the act, Bombay Civil Court's Act, nowhere intended that there should be more than one Court of principal original civil jurisdiction in a district, and also that the only jurisdiction the District Judge can exercise is that conferred on the District Court. He can, therefore, exercise those powers only in the portion of the Poona district, which is not within the collectorate of Sholapore, within which the jurisdiction of the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction is to be carried out by the Assistant Judge, on whom all the powers of the District Judge in that portion have been conferred by Government, and his Court at Sholapore must be considered, equally with that at Poona, the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction. In fact there are two officers, the District Judge and his assistant, who between them excercise the jurisdiction of a District Judge in the entire Poona district, namely, the District Judge in the Poona and the Assistant Judge in the Sholapore collectorate, the one having no power within the limits of the other,—but the Court, the powers of which they carry out, being one. We are therefore of opinion that, in presenting the High Court's decree for execution in the Poona district, the plaintiff was not wrong in presenting at Poona, but that, having so done, it was the judge's duty when he found the property situated in the Sholapore collectorate, to have sent the papers to the Assistant Judge, the officer who in that portion of his district alone could exercise the jurisdiction of a District Judge. It is clear to us, therefore, that the District Judge, Mr. White, was acting *ultra vires* in passing the order he did for the execution of that decree; and we therefore consider the order now appealed against so far correct. It has been urged upon the Court by Mr. Shantaram Narayen that, in directing the attachment of the property by the Moonsiff of Barsi, the District Judge was only acting ministerially, and therefore, as it did not form part of his jurisdiction as District Judge, it was not affected by the Assistant Judge's appointment. This argument has been met by Mr. Anstey for the opposite side, who showed that the provisions of sections 286—296 were clearly of a judicial character, and by section 294 open to an appeal. The proper order in this case, as it appears to us, is to confirm the District Judge's decision and to direct the paper to be returned to that officer, with instructions to forward them to the Assistant with full powers at Sholapore for execution. Costs of the appeal to be borne by the appellant.

THE BOMBAY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

(Dated 25th April 1870.)

It appears from this Report [on the management of the House of Correction for the official year ending 31st March 1870, submitted to Government by the President of the Committee of Management] that 556 Europeans and 736 natives were admitted into the House of Correction during the official year 1868-69. From these and from the number remaining in confinement at the close of the preceding year 6 were transferred to other jails, 1,360 were released on the expiration of their sentences, 3 were released on account of sickness, 1 escaped, and 1 died, and 257 were remaining in prison at the close of the year, of whom 100 were Europeans and 157 were natives. The daily average was 232 prisoners made up of 89 Europeans and 143 natives, and exceeds by 30 the daily average in 1867-68.

2. The prisoners have been employed on ordinary jail manufactures and on the breaking of stones, and conjee diet has been resorted to as a means of punishment when a task has been left undone, though it is not stated with what effect. They have also been employed in carrying out petty repairs within the precincts of the jail and have been put to the tread mill daily.

3. The committee consider that the labour at present exacted of the prisoners is sufficiently severe. Herein the Acting Inspector General of Prisons differs from them, and thinks that for a large class, the sailors, or men accustomed to daily physical labour, the work required in the jail is little more than light occupation, and suggests that appliances for *bona fide* hard labour be introduced and that short term prisoners especially be subjected to labour which is really penal. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council agrees with the Acting Inspector General of Prisons and considers that Dr. Cruikshank and the committee of management should take immediate measures to effect a reform in the present system of management in the direction indicated by Mr. Daniell.

4. In reviewing the report of the committee for the previous year, Government directed "that some more rigorous mode of employment should to a certain extent be adopted in the case of Europeans than those of mat and basket making and picking oakum." It added "that it would also be well to classify the kind of labour with reference to the duration of the prisoners' sentences" and the Secretary of State has also desired that particular attention may be paid by the committee of management to the propriety of introducing some more rigorous mode of labour. His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets to find that these express instructions have not been sufficiently attended to.

5. It is stated in the report that the prisoners are put to the tread mill daily. This in addition to oakum picking appears sufficient, or in lieu of oakum picking any of the kinds of labour under class 1 section XIX of the Mofussil Gaol Rules might be adopted. It is particularly desired that short term prisoners especially should be put to really hard labour, and stone-breaking might be more used, though the profits of prison labour might be thereby lessened.

6. The sum realised by prison labour has fallen from Rs. 10,329 in 1867-68 to Rs. 5,820 in the past year. But in addition to this the Superintendent estimates that the value of work performed by prisoners in petty repairs to the jail would come to about Rs. 2,000 besides an item of Rs. 400 for clothing supplied to the prisoners. The profits obtained in 1867-68 are attributed to the large orders obtained for certain articles wanted for the Abyssinian Expedition and to the orders for clothing received from the railway companies. These unusual requirements having ceased with the necessities that prompted them, the profits have declined.

7. Government are glad to observe the efforts made by Major Raitt to introduce weaving as a branch of labour into the jail.

8. The cost of maintaining the jail is set down as Rs. 56,208 against 67,754 in 1867-68. But if the amount expended in alterations and repairs in both years be not included, the charge would be relatively Rs. 52,532 against 57,271. This is very satisfactory when it is considered that the daily average was 232 prisoners against 202 in the year preceding, that is 30 more men were maintained daily at a less gross cost than in 1867-68.

9. Deducting the profits of prison labour the average cost of a prisoner appears to have been Rs. 18-1-7 per mensem against Rs. 23-4-6 in 1867-68, which is also satisfactory.

10. The committee submit that the forfeited pay of military prisoners should be debited against the cost of their maintenance in prison. This practice appears to have existed before. The Military Department might be asked if it should be renewed.

11. Government concur with the Acting Inspector General in considering that there should be no difficulty in accurately determining the relative cost of European and native prisoners.

12. Government are glad to accept the assurance of the committee of management that they have done all they can do to prevent unnecessary expenditure, and while regretting that the committee do not consider a reduction in the cost of the establishment advisable, would suggest for their consideration whether the employment of convict guards on the terms laid down in Government Resolution No. 1952 of 21st June last, would not be practicable and tend to diminish expenditure.

13. Government observe with much satisfaction the healthiness of the jail. There has been only 1 death, no epidemic, and the health of the prisoners has been good. The prisoners generally increased in weight, the Europeans gaining on an average 2 lbs. and the natives 1 lb.

14. Copy of the report should be sent to the committee of management. The suggestions offered by Mr. Daniell for the alteration of the jail might be considered when the recommendations by the committee are received.

15. Copy of the report and of this resolution should be transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Copies should also be placed in the Editor's room.

A contract has been signed for a line of mail steamers between Sydney and San Francisco, calling *en route* at Auckland and Honolulu. This will make the number of sights to be seen on a homeward passage *via* America almost complete.

Rustic Curiosity.—It is stated that as the Princess of Wales and Lady Downe were driving, lately, from viewing the meet of the Fitzwilliam hounds at Catworth guide post, a countryman approached the pony-carriage, and, addressing Her Royal Highness said, "Please, miss, be you the Princess?" The Princess smilingly gave him an affirmative answer.

An Absent Man.—Father Gratry has been lately named Director of the French Academy for the coming half-year. Several academicians did not view his appointment without some apprehension, knowing him to be, since the death of M. Ampere, the most absent man in France. One day in going to the Sorbonne, where he was giving lectures on theology, he fancied that he had forgotten his watch, and then drew it out of his fob to see if he had time to fetch it, which, in fact, he went to do.

Novel Musical Composition.—A letter from Berne, in the *Monde*, states that the Schnurranten, a musical society of that city, had announced a concert in favour of a new school for girls, and had inserted amongst the pieces to be played one with the title of "Medley of the Papal Infallibility." Principal phases: the benediction of the daggers on the night of the St. Bartholomew, with a finale of 77 anathemas by the Bishop *in partibus* of Hebron." The cure of the city, M. Perroulaz, protested in the name of religious tranquillity against a manifestation so especially misplaced at a lay scholastic festival; but the prefect paid no attention to the complaint.

Le Figaro of the 19th March has the following:—"With the exception of a few rare instances to be regretted, it may be said that it is not the Red Ribbon which honours the man, but the man who honours the Red Ribbon. The axiom is most true in all respects as far as concerns M. Alfred Courjon, whose name figures in the *Officiel*, in the last list of appointments to the Legion of Honour, with the following honourable mention appended:—'M. Courjon, whom we have the honour of personally knowing, is not only the Nabob of Chandernagore, a city of Bengal, but is also its benefactor, who has not required to await the stimulus of official favours before endowing his native town with schools and other charitable establishments.'"

The last Drawing-room held by the Queen is said to have been one of the most brilliant for a long time past. The *Court Journal*, speaking of the ladies present, ed, says—"The pen of a chronicler is only permitted to faintly echo respectful homage to the beauty of the Court—hardly echo, simply catalogue is the word. We may mention, therefore, that amongst the beauties of our Court on this occasion were Miss Dalrymple Hay, Mrs. Furnell, Miss Henry, Lady Londesborough, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Arthur Magniac, Lady Boileau, Mrs Meyrick, Mrs Douglas Murray, Mrs. Burchall Helme, Mrs. and Miss Yard Buller, Miss Crutchley, and the Hon. Miss Cavendish. Poetic words could only do some of these justice, and then it would be, of course, with the reserve of the name, which we, as mere echoers of respectful remarks, have the advantage of giving."

Universal Standard of Measurement.—According to the *Memorial Diplomatique*, the Austrian Government has just signified its assent to a proposal of the French Government for an International Commission to assemble in Paris in order to agree upon a common standard of measurement for all civilized nations. Already 15 European Powers have announced their willingness to take part in the Commission. Even England, which hitherto has been disinclined to depart from old customs, will be represented by the Directors of the Observatories of Greenwich and Oxford. The French Government now only awaits replies from the United States, Brazil, and the South American Republics previous to calling together the Commission. The Minister for Foreign Affairs would of right be the honorary president, but the proceedings will really be directed by the vice-president, General Morin, Director of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, in whose archives is deposited the official standard of the metre recognised in France.

THE SUNDAY MORNING MAIL.

From A. M. Monteath, Esq., Director General of the Post Office of India; to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay;—Simla, the 26th April 1870.

Sir,—Observing in the *Times of India* of the 13th April a report of a meeting of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at which the question of the despatch of the English mail from Bombay on Sunday morning was discussed, I have the honour to offer the following remarks on the subject for the information of the Chamber.

2. I understand from the resolution reported to have been adopted that a copy of the representation to be made on the subject will be sent to me; but I deem it unnecessary to wait for this, the more so as I am particularly anxious to correct at once a serious misconception which has found a place in the arguments presented to the Chamber.

3. The misconception to which I refer underlies the main argument adduced against the measure, viz. (as expressed in the resolution) "the detention in Bombay harbour for 15 hours of all the Indian mails, an arrangement detrimental alike to the private and mercantile interest of India, and followed by a similar detention at Suez of the China and Australian mail." This erroneous argument occupies the foremost place in the resolution, and is dwelt upon at great length in the first part of Mr. Kittredge's speech, the measure being referred to as one delaying by 15 hours the delivery of Indian mails in Egypt, the Continent of Europe and England, as well as of mails from Australia and China, and thus affecting "the whole trade of the Eastern world," and even in subsequent parts of his speech, Mr. Kittredge again and again recurs to this apparently strong but fallacious argument. Adverting to the Madras mails, he says—"I think, moreover, it would be better that the Madras mail should be delayed for 20 hours rather than all the Indian, China and Australian mails be delayed 15 hours;" and again, adverting to the Simla mails, he says that the Government has "no right to detain the mails for the whole East just for the sake of these (the Government) despatches."

4. I am glad to be able to assure the Chamber of Commerce that the supposition of a delay of 15 hours in the delivery of mails from India and the East generally is entirely without foundation. The 15 hours later departure from Bombay involves no alteration of the due date of arrival at Suez; the simple fact being that, under the arrangement made with the authorities of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the 15 hours of later departure from Bombay are to be made up by increased speed between Bombay and Suez. With this explanation, the Chamber of Commerce will, I feel sure, acknowledge that the strongest argument against the change has disappeared. In fact the case is now capable of very simple representation, viz., that by an increase of speed in the transit of mails, 15 hours more time has been gained in India. I shall presently show the effect of this on the Overland mails of India generally, but meantime I would freely admit that the grant of 15 hours more time for the posting of their Overland letters, although without any corresponding delay in the arrival of those letters at destination, is in reality a misfortune to the community of the Bombay presidency town, inasmuch as it extends the period available for preparing letters for the mail over Saturday afternoon (a customary half-holiday), and also over the early hours of Sunday morning. I by no means wish to deny the existence or to detract from the importance of the drawback, more especially as respects the work to which it may give rise on Sunday morning. But I feel confident that, on full consideration of the circumstances, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will admit that the evil complained of is little less than a necessity when measured by the interests of India generally. The objectionable results affect the Bombay public alone, and only for half of the year (the days of departure being entirely altered during the monsoon), while the advantages obtained from the measure affect throughout the year nearly all the rest of India, including a considerable portion of the Bombay presidency, as well as the two presidency towns of Calcutta and Madras.

5. I may note here that I regard a Sunday morning departure of the steamer as a very different thing from a Sunday afternoon departure. I feel and admit the objections to the former, but I class them in an entirely different category from the objections to the latter, which, to my mind, would be so grave as to preclude the adoption of any plan involving them. Indeed, it may be worth consideration whether the evil effects of the Sunday morning departure might not be materially mitigated by a final closing of the mail on Saturday evening.

6. I now proceed, as promised, to point out the advantages accruing to India generally from the postponement of the steamer departure, and, in doing this I shall assume the necessity of the present railway train arrangements, leaving for subsequent and separate consideration the feasibility of modifying those arrangements.

7. The mails from Southern India, including Madras, the greater portion of the Madras presidency, Hyderabad, and a portion of the Bombay presidency, arrive in Bombay by a train due at 3-45 P.M., and those from Upper India, including Calcutta, British Burmah, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Berars, and a portion of the Bombay presidency arrive by a train due at 4-45 P.M. It is obviously quite impossible to get these mails transferred from the railway to the Post Office, sorted and prepared in the Bombay Post Office, and transferred thence to a steamer which has to clear the harbour by daylight of the same day. The sorting and preparation in the Bombay Post Office, exclusive of the time spent in the transfers from railway to Post Office and from Post Office to steamer, takes about four hours, and it would be impossible, except at a great outlay and with the risk of serious errors to have this important work done during transit by railway, as suggested in Mr. Kittredge's speech. There is perhaps, no work more intricate in itself, and requiring greater intelligence and thorough training, than that of sorting and making up the postage accounts relating to an outward-bound foreign mail. The English Post Office, which largely uses both sea and railway sorting, does not use it for this class of work, and it would require a far stronger case than I have now before me to induce me to transfer the duty of making up the outward Overland mails from a select and well trained establishment in the Bombay Post Office, with ample space and appliances for their duties, to establishments working in railway carriages. It may not be out of place if I refer briefly to the nature of the work for which I have stated that about four hours are required in the Bombay Post Office. The letters have first to be sorted according to the destination or route by which each class has to be conveyed, some for Aden, some for French offices (Reunion, &c.) served by the French Packets branching from Aden, some for British offices (Mauritius, &c.), served by the same line; some for Suez, some for the British Post Office, Alexandria, including correspondence for Constantinople and Italy; some for the French Post Office, Alexandria, including correspondence for Greece, North Africa, and places in Turkey, Syria, &c., served by the French steamers in the Levant, and the Black Sea; some for the Austrian Post Office, Alexandria, including correspondence for places served by the Austrian steamers of the Levant, Black Sea, &c.; some for Malta, including correspondence for certain provinces of Italy; some for Gibraltar, including correspondence for places served through Gibraltar; some for Trieste, including correspondence for Europe sent by that route; some for France, including correspondence for Europe *via* France; some for England, *via* Brindisi; some *via* Marseilles, and some *via* Southampton, and some for the numerous countries the route to which lies through England, *via* Brindisi, Marseilles or Southampton, as the case may be. This sorting is followed by an examination of the postage paid and the taxation of deficient and unpaid postage according to the rates prescribed for the various places and routes; and then comes the preparation of the international accounts postage paid in India on account of other countries being credited, and postage to be collected in other countries on behalf of India being claimed, and the whole entered in the letter bills prepared for the numerous offices of Exchange, in which also have to be entered in detail the addresses of all registered letters. It would be impossible, within moderate limits, to describe all that has to be done in these four hours, but the above description will give some idea of the extent and intricate nature of the work. My object is simply to show that it is a work which must take time, and which requires for its performance an intelligent and trained establishment, with every facility in the way of space and appliance. It is a work which, as already stated, the London Post Office does not trust to travelling establishments, and which I should be very sorry, in present circumstances, to see entrusted to such establishments in India, as suggested by Mr. Kittredge.

8. It remains to deal, as promised with the question of having an arrangement of trains which would bring the Overland mails from Madras and Upper India into Bombay in time for an afternoon steamer, allowing for the interval required in Bombay for making up the mails. This question may be resolved into two, viz. (1), a re-arrangement of the ordinary daily trains so as to suit the Overland mail requirements in this respect, and (2) organization of special weekly Overland mail trains.

9. Every effort was made, commencing towards the close of 1869, to arrange the trains from the Madras and Bengal sides so as to secure a forenoon or noon arrival in Bombay, but without success. I am not, perhaps, in the best position to judge of the reasonableness of the grounds urged by the railway authorities for not bringing the Madras mails into Bombay in the forenoon; but I may state that, although the point was urged as strongly as possible, it was not conceded. As regards the trains of the North-Eastern Extension, the main difficulty consisted in the fact that a noon arrival in Bombay involved an inconveniently early hour of closing in Calcutta (about three P.M.). Had this inconvenient hour affected only the mails to Bombay, it would have been of less consequence; but it would also have affected the mails for the whole of the Upper Provinces with which Calcutta and Lower Bengal correspond to a far larger extent than with Western India. Of course such an arrangement would also have entailed an earlier posting of Overland mails (to the extent of some four or five hours) all over Upper and Central India; and in the present imperfect state of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Line, it would also have involved *a very considerable risk of the mails missing the steamer*, for when the trains are timed to reach Bombay only just in time to allow of the mails being prepared and got on board, every instance of unpunctuality would place the mails under serious risk of being left behind.

10. The other alternative of special weekly Overland mail trains would, I doubt not, be feasible; but it would involve, in the present state of railway communication, an outlay incommensurate with the object in view, and certainly far in excess of the entire Indian share of postage on the mails conveyed. It may hereafter be possible and expedient to organize a special overland service over limited portions of the railway: but for the present any such special service would have to be so extensive that financial considerations preclude its adoption.

11. In considering the train arrangements prospectively last year, I suggested a fast special weekly train from Allahabad to Bombay, hoping that the mails might thereby be brought into Bombay in time, and that the arrangement might be found adapted to the requirements, not merely of the Post Office, but of passenger traffic. The measure was, however, declared to be impossible, as, in the present state of the Great Indian-Peninsula Railway Line, no train, whether special or otherwise, could run from Jubbulpore to Bombay in less than 30 hours, *i. e.* the time nominally taken by the present daily mail train.

12. I consider that the inconvenience which would be caused to India generally by the departure of the steamer under present circumstances at 5 P.M., would be a greater evil than the inconvenience to which the public of Bombay are put by having 15 hours more time for posting their letters (without any corresponding delay in arrival at destination), even though that addition of time may practically give rise during half the year to an abandonment of the customary Saturday half-holiday and (and in some cases) to the continuation of overland letter writing into the early hours of Sunday morning. I freely admit, as already stated, the fact of inconvenience being thus caused to the people of Bombay, and I should have been very glad to have been able to recommend any plan which would have avoided it. I do not, however, despair of being able to do so at some future time.

13. The suggestion made by the chairman, to the effect that the whole mails from the East might be timed to reach London two days later, is well worthy of consideration, and has already been made by me the subject of a communication to Her Majesty's Post Master-General. The requirements of London are no doubt altered by the successful result of the Brindisi route, and it is not improbable that these requirements may now or ere long be satisfied by having the Eastern mail via Brindisi brought to London at or about the time now fixed for the arrival of the mail via Marseilles.

14. Such an alteration would probably admit of an arrangement in India suited to the convenience of all three presidency towns.

15. I have endeavoured, though in a somewhat longer letter than I anticipated, to explain fully the bearings of this important question. In the course of another month, when the monsoon arrangement of steamers commences, the inconvenience complained of will cease, and it is possible that before the end of the monsoon circumstances may admit of an adjustment more convenient to Bombay.—I have, &c.,

A. M. Monteath,
Dr. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Simla, 25th April 1870.

AFGHANISTAN.

The latest news from Cabul contains an account of the misdemeanours of Meer Alum, the Governor of Khanat. This noble, not sharing, possibly, the views of his superiors regarding the rights of Persia to Seistan and Kuchansoor, has been treating Sirdar Ibrahim Ali as an enemy, and robbing various places under his charge, Furrah, Khash, &c. In reply to the complaints of the Afghan authorities, the Governor of Meshed has sent a Deputy to Meer Alum to warn him to desist and, if necessary, to punish him. Meer Alum, however, is not the only marauder who has been lately creating disturbances, for the Kaynees have been making inroads upon the Asfurzyees, the Toorkmans upon the Kaynees, and Government troops upon all of them. The latter are said to have rescued from the Toorkmans three thousand camels, thirty thousand sheep, and four hundred prisoners.—*Pioneer*, May 2.

THE VICEROY AND LORD NAPIER.

We (*Pioneer* of May 2) hear from Peshawur that Lord Mayo and staff left that place on the 25th *via* Murdan for Abbotabad. General Norman started on the 26th for Sealkote; Lord Napier being still at Peshawur, busy in inspecting the troops and their lines, but purposing a move on to Cherat the day following. Both the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief proposed reaching Lahore in time to assist at the farewell banquet to Sir Donald Macleod. From Lahore to Simla will prove a welcome, as it is a well-earned respite from a five weeks' skurry in the heat; although the satisfaction will find some alloy in the plentiful arrears of current work which await the heads of departments. In fact, so far as they are concerned, the duty that urges them to see things themselves is but a necessary evil. All our accounts concur in mentioning the Viceroy's gratification with appearances on the frontier, especially as respects the condition of the troops at Kohat and Peshawur, and it is probable that Lord Mayo has garnered on the spot, a supply of practical knowledge concerning affairs Trans-Indus, which will be turned to good account hereafter.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The great monastery or palace at Tassisudon in Bhutan, with its large library, was totally destroyed by fire on the 17th November last.

It will be remembered that, during the illuminations in Madras in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh, a little girl was killed by a rocket falling on her head. The *Madras Athenæum* at any rate has not forgotten it, and now suggests that "as suttee has been abolished, fireworks should be abolished too," to which, (without marring the sense,) might be added "and, since infanticide is illegal, let chicken hazard be considered so too." We cannot, of course, be sure that the *Athenæum* is not jesting, but it seems hard because we are virtuous we should have no cakes and ale.—*Pioneer.*

The Criminal Sessions of the High Court at Allahabad will commence this (Monday) morning. It is expected that the Chief Justice will preside, and that Government will be represented by the Advocate-General. There are four cases for trial. William Waterfield is charged with arson at Nusseerabad; Richard Harris with drunkenness under the Telegraph Act, at the same place; Richard Sadlier with forgery and breach of trust at Lucknow, where he was Pay Clerk in the 62nd Regiment; and George Smith with theft at Jubbulpore.—*Pioneer*, May 2.

Rampore Beauleah, the civil station of Rajshaye, is threatened with destruction. Erosion of the Ganges bank, extending over 3½ miles, has taken place, and the whole native city, as well as the jail, is in danger of being swept away. This is by no means the first occasion on which similar unpleasant prospects have been presented. The Public Works Department in its penny-wise policy has frequently spent a few rupees in protecting Rampore Beauleah, and because it only spent a few rupees Government has already lost much property and had to re-place buildings at a cost of Rs. 1,88,484. A few years ago the river diverted itself into a remoter channel, but instead of taking steps to keep it there nothing was done, and now pendulum-like it has swung back, and the bank is going at the rate of 120 feet per annum. At last there is a hope of the difficulty being fairly faced. The jail has been crammed with able-bodied prisoners to help in the works, and an expenditure of Rs. 50,000 will probably save the town.—*Pioneer*, May 2.

AN AMERICAN ELOPEMENT.

A young grocer, named Alvah Rose, carrying on business in Mulbery-street, Newark, in New Jersey, has accomplished what is probably the most remarkable elopement on record. The other day he shut up his shop rather earlier than usual, and hiring a cab, drove to the next street and bore away Eve, the young and pretty wife of Adam Oese. He then drove on one street further and from one of the houses came another young and pretty woman, Mrs. John Lloyd. The three, with an immense array of baggage, went immediately to the railway station, and started for the West. Mrs. Lloyd's husband was keeping out of the way on account of one or two forgeries, but Adam started in haste after his Eve, and captured the guilty trio at Pittsburg. That a man should run away with the wife of another is, unfortunately, a very intelligible proceeding; but that this Rose should care to place himself between two thorns is only to be exceeded in marvel by the fact that the two women had no objection to the arrangement.—*Echo.*

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

On the 22nd the Viceroy and party drove from Peshawur to Huree Singka Boorj, and thence rode to Jumrood, the last neutral village at the mouth of the Khyber Pass.

It had at first been intended that His Excellency should proceed up the Pass the first stage, as far as Ali Musjid, but it was finally determined that it was best not to attempt this. The Khans in charge of this portion of the Pass duly attended at Jumrood, and signified that all arrangements had been made for a safe passage, but it was by no means certain that, although there was no chance of serious opposition, some ill-conducted ruffian might not out of sheer bravado fire a shot or two over the heads of the party, and thus compel the Viceroy either to submit tamely to the insult or involve the Government in troublesome negotiations and perhaps operations. The party therefore refrained from crossing the Afreedee border. During their short halt at Jumrood they were amused by a number of Khyberies and other wild-looking semi-savages, who fired with their matchlocks and rifles (for several had Enfields and English double sporting rifles) from the top of the Jumrood fort, at a stone distant between 170 and 200 yards selected as a mark. Several hundred shots were fired, but, although the shooting was fair, not one of the natives struck the mark; indeed the only two successful shots were made by the Hon'ble Major Bourke and Mr. Hume, who each fired a single shot from rifles lent by one of the chiefs.

Two capital photographs were taken of the Viceroy's party and the attendant chiefs' rag-tag and bob-tail, with the Jumrood fort, and behind it the Khyber hills, in the background.

In the afternoon His Excellency visited barracks, hospitals, &c. On the morning of the 23rd, the party started for Kohat, driving the first sixteen and riding the remaining twenty-two miles. At Kohat there was a great banquet with the usual accompaniments. On the 24th the Viceroy was to have returned to Peshawur. On the 25th the party were to have gone to Hoti Murdan, where the guides are stationed, and where, though the season is somewhat advanced, it is hoped that some little deerhawking with *churrugs*, or sacers may be seen. On the 26th the party were to journey *via* Torbela to Hurreepoor; on the 27th to Abbottabad; on the 28th to Murree; on the 29th to Rawul Pindee, and on the 30th to Jhelum.

His Excellency seems made of cast iron—never tires, is always in a good humour, and appears to enjoy everything. But his staff do not always share his enjoyment; loss of leather is complained of, and one distinguished member of the Punjab Administration has been popularly ennobled under the title of the Chevalier de sans peau queue.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE RUSH HOMEWARDS.

A correspondent in Bombay writes to the "Delhi Gazette"—"I think it proper to tell you, as many of your readers will be interested in the subject, that owing to a too sanguine expectation of finding passages to England available at all times in Bombay, hundreds of travellers are now crowding our hotels to such an extent that for want of sufficient furniture ladies are obliged to submit to their dressing table being converted into a dining-table at meal times. In the case of single men the disappointment is not always very serious, but when we find families consisting of five or six persons thrusting themselves into our crowded hotels, the crushing is disagreeable to those who have made up their minds to live a quiet life, free from pots and pans, and to discard the unpleasant task of diving into butlers' bills; to the heads of families who have to bear the heavy cost of board and lodging of their wives and little ones the disappointment is further embittered; to those who have ventured down in the belief that the Suez Canal, having sent us a dozen or score of steamers, find that each of these boats was not awaiting its hundred passengers as they had been led to suppose. These disappointments must be keenly felt, and in some cases the delay and expences in hotels serious, when they find after coming from Calcutta or the N. W. P., or worse still from Simla, that as a rule these new steamers do not carry passengers. The ignorance prevailing in India about steamers is astounding; the majority of people who ventilate their grievances at the hotel tables seemed to have thought that it was as necessary for a steamer to carry passengers as it was to have a rudder fixed to her stern. I was assured by a traveller the other day that he had set out from Calcutta on the assurance of an experienced sailor that there were so many steamers homeward bound in Bombay, that they would be glad to grab at every shilling offered them. This so far is true, that it relates to freight only, and few freight steamers care for passengers, in fact they have no accommodation for any. The Bombay and Bengal Navigation Company for instance profess to carry passengers; but the number they take is exceedingly limited, say twenty or thirty. Mofussilites ought therefore to bear in mind that when a steamer is not absolutely advertised to carry passengers, the only chance travellers have of getting a passage is by talking over the captain, or perhaps one or two of the ship's officers to share their berths with them, but accommodation of this nature is unsuited for ladies, and all those who do not secure their passages before coming to Bombay make up their minds to be disappointed. They should also bring a long purse with them for the benefit of our hotel-keepers, and another for the owners of conveyances who charge you six rupees a day for a broken-down trap, drawn very often by a lame horse."

HIGH SCHOOLS AND LOW CASTES.

We have been favoured (writes the *Central India Times* of Apr. 30) with the following additional authenticated facts with reference to the secession of the Brahmin boys from the Chanda High School, consequent on the admission thereto of low caste pupils from the *Dher* school, as noticed in our last issue.

Reference having been made to Bombay by the Commissioner of the Nagpore Division to ascertain what was the practice in that presidency regarding the admission to Government schools of boys of low caste, he informed the Chief Commissioner that the system obtaining there was altogether different, at the same time giving it as his opinion that the prejudices of the Brahmins were not to be yielded to. About this time the Viceroy visited Chanda, and opportunity being taken to elicit his lordship's opinion as to the expediency of allowing the children of *Dhers* to participate in the advantages of the High School, Lord Mayo acquiesced in the decision arrived at by the local authorities, that the time had now come for ignoring caste distinction in Government schools. This coincidence with his own views so pleased the Deputy Commissioner, that he determined to mark it as an era in the future history of Chanda, and resolved to commemorate the event by a suitable demonstration. According to a programme, a copy of which is now on record in the office of the Inspector General of Education, he ordered that the boys of the *Dher* school should be paraded on elephants, heading a procession of all the local officials and principal inhabitants of Chanda. When, however, the Deputy Commissioner informed the Inspector of Schools that he (the Inspector) was to take the lead in the pageant, he flatly refused to do so, even at the risk of forfeiting his appointment. Major Lucie Smith, then, so far modified his first plan as to dispense with the elephants, but formed a procession with the *Dher* boys on foot, headed by native musicians, and accompanying it himself, marched into the High School in triumph. These are the facts that have been communicated to us, and we have reason to believe that they are substantially true. We would, however, be glad if they could be contradicted.

We further learn that when the Brahmin pupils withdrew bodily from the school, Mr. Colin Browning, the Inspector General of Education, addressed the Deputy Commissioner, Major Lucie Smith, deprecating the precipitate and intolerant manner in which the Chief Commissioner's orders had been carried out, observing that such a delicate measure should have been introduced gradually and with the greatest possible amount of tact. And now we understand that the Inspector General intends proposing a compromise which may or may not conciliate the incensed Brahmins. He contemplates offering to have the *Dher* children taught in a separate apartment of the High School building. In the event of this proposition not being accepted Mr. Browning intends to recommend the abolition of the Chanda High School, the remedy being thus almost worse than the disease.

We ourselves were not a little surprised to hear that an officer of Major Lucie Smith's experience and ability should have committed himself to so grave a *faux pas*. We all know that the surest means of perpetuating religious prejudice is to persecute it, and the result has in this instance confirmed that opinion; for we hear that a spirit of antagonism has been roused amongst the Hindoo population of Chanda by this ill-judged proceeding, on the part of Major Lucie Smith, as will, we fear, take some time to allay.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

INDIAN COURTS AND POLYGAMY.

A very curious case has recently come before the Civil Court at Lucknow, in India. A Mahomedan husband instituted a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights. The wife pleaded that she had renounced the Mahomedan religion and become a Christian, and that thereby the Mahomedan marriage was cancelled and the husband's rights ceased. The Judge decided in favour of the plaintiff. The case, which is exciting great interest in India, will doubtless be appealed, and may not improbably come before the Privy Council. It is noticeable that although the English Probate Court does not recognize a polygamous union ("Hyde v. Hyde and Woodmansee," 14 W. R. 517), the Privy Council, as the Court of Appeal from India, does. Hindoo as well as Mahomedan marriages may be polygamous, and it is somewhat curious that a Hindoo man cannot be prosecuted for bigamy although a Hindoo woman can, and that a Mahomedan can only be prosecuted for bigamy if, having four wives living, he marries a fifth.—*Solicitors' Journal.*

THE POPE A DESCENDANT OF A JEW.

A correspondent of a continental contemporary writes as follows:—"I have to make a communication which will undoubtedly prove most interesting to the readers of your paper—viz., that a man thoroughly acquainted with Roman and Italian families has incontestable proofs that the relatives of the present Pontiff, Pope Pius IX., the family of the Mastai, are of Jewish descent. The Mastais derive their title of nobility from one Ferretti, who belonged to a family of the *ancienne noblesse*, but had married in Sinigaglia a baptised Jew, of the name of Mastai. Already 24 years ago, when Count Mastai Ferritti ascended the Papal throne as Pius IX., the Marquis Consolini published a genealogical pamphlet, in which he demonstrated the Jewish origin of the Mastai. The writer was cited before the tribunal, and his writing burnt. A deadly feud sprang up between the Mastai and Consolini families. One of the Consolinis fell by the hand of one of the Mastai, such occurrences not being very rare in Sinigaglia. The whole story would have been wellnigh forgotten had not a Roman publisher discovered among a heap of dust-covered volumes a copy that had escaped detection, published it anew, and substantiated the truth of its statements by fresh proof. The *Correspondence de Rome* tries to question the authority of the statement but without success."—*Jewish Chronicle.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

One of the most curious apologies which has ever been published in a London paper appeared in the columns of an evening contemporary yesterday (Apr. 5). The advisers of the Prince of Wales went somewhat out of their way to contradict a scandalous rumour with respect to his Royal Highness to which the *Echo* had given currency. The rumour was one of those which scandal is especially fond of originating. It was one of those delicious morsels of gossip which as to details are as vague as a prophecy of Zadkiel's, but which contain a charge as clearly hinted as scandal can hint it. A "very high personage" was said to be co-respondent in a divorce case in which "the Lord Lieutenant of a very important English county" was said to be the petitioner. As scandal has somewhat freely used the name of a very high personage lately, it is perhaps as well that even such a rumour should be met with instant contradiction. But the *Echo's* apology is the curious part of the business. Our contemporary expresses regret, but at the same time claims "to have rendered the prince a valuable service." It then reproduces the scandal by a quotation from some provincial papers, and concludes by saying, "in thus affording his Royal Highness an opportunity of giving us correction, we entertain a confident hope that both the public and himself will feel that we have only fulfilled our paramount duty." Here, then, is a new sphere in which journalism can do services to public men. Spice your columns with scandal about them to-day, and do them the service of giving an opportunity for contradiction to-morrow, and so fulfil the paramount duty of sensational journalism.—*Daily News.*

Mr. CHARLES DICKENS ON "THE ALL-ABSORBING PASSION."

At the annual festival the other day of the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Association, Mr. Charles Dickens, who proposed the toast of the evening—Prosperity to the Institution—said as follows in the course of his speech:—"I was once present at a social discussion, which originated by chance. The subject was, What was the most absorbing and longest-lived passion in the human breast? What was the passion so powerful that it would almost induce the generous to be mean, the careless to be cautious, the guileless to be deeply designing, the dove to emulate the serpent? A daily editor of vast experience and great acuteness, who was one of the company, considerably surprised the company by saying, with the greatest confidence, that the passion unquestionably was the passion of getting orders for the play. (Laughter.) There had recently been a great and terrible shipwreck, and very few of the surviving sailors had escaped from the wreck in an open boat. One of these, a young man, on making land, came straight to London, and straight to the newspaper office, with his verbal account of how he had seen a ship go down before his eyes. That young man had witnessed the most fearful contention between the powers of fire and water during the destruction of the ship. He had rowed away among the floating dying, and the sinking dead, he had blistered by day and he had frozen by night, with no shelter and no food. As he told his dismal tale, he rolled his haggard eyes about him, and when he had finished it, and it was noted down from his lips, he was cheered and refreshed. On being asked if anything could be done for him, even then the master passion was so strong within him that he faintly replied he would like an order for the play. (Laughter.) My friend the editor admitted that it certainly was rather a strong case. He said that during his many years of experience he had constantly witnessed an incredible amount of self-prostration and abasement having no other object, and that most invariably on the part of people who could well afford to pay. (Laughter.) This made a great impression on my mind, and I really lived in this faith for some years, till it happened that, one stormy night, I was kindly escorted from a bleak railway station to the little out-of-the-way town that it represented by a sprightly and vivacious newsman. To him I propounded, as he went along under my umbrella—he being most excellent company—this old question, what was the one absorbing passion of the human soul? (Laughter.) He replied without the slightest hesitation that it certainly was the passion for getting your newspaper in advance of your fellow-creatures—(laughter, and "Hear, hear")—and also, if you only hired it, for getting it delivered at your door at exactly the same moment as another man who hired the same copy four miles off—(a laugh)—finally, the invincible determination on the part of both men not to believe the time was up when the boy called. (Renewed laughter.)"

THE KHEDIVE AND THE IMPRESARIO.

There is a story of a Dey of Algiers to whose share in the distribution of some plunder fell a certain Italian professor. The unhappy Signore was at once put in irons, and informed that he was a slave; but, appearing to be a person of some education, he was brought into the presence of the Dey, and interrogated as to his attainments. He replied that he considered himself thoroughly proficient in the sciences of mathematics and anatomy. "Good," quoth then the Dey. "I have ten children. Son of a dog, you will begin to teach them immediately. If in two days they do not know mathematics thoroughly, you will have five hundred blows of the bastinado. If at the end of the week my children are not thoroughly familiar with mathematics and with anatomy to boot, you shall be impaled." His Highness the Khediveh of Egypt would seem—the bastinado and the impaling spike apart—to have preserved some of the good old rough-and-ready traditions of the bright Orient. Ismail Pasha wanted to have an Italian Opera at Cairo, and he made up his viceregal mind that his lyric troupe should be at least equal to any in London, Paris, or St. Petersburg. He fixed on a M. Manasses to be his operatic vizier; and this improvised manager, finding that he needed assistance in his task, applied to M. Verger, a musical agent in Paris, to negotiate engagements with the most eminent singers and dancers procurable. The Khediveh, however, declined to grant Manasses possession of the theatre at Cairo until he had engaged his troupe. But when Manasses wanted to sign and seal with the eminent artist, he was met in his turn by the obvious inquiry, Où est votre théâtre?" At last Manasses got into a deplorable mess; his enemies, so he says himself, invented a plot to ruin him, and finally, accused of organizing a plot against the Khediveh's life, he was expelled from Egypt. On his return to Paris, M. Verger, the agent, sued him for 200,000 francs for expenses and commission; while Manasses brought an action against Drahnet Bey, superintendent of the Viceregal theatre, Grand Cairo. The case has just been heard before the French courts, and the woes of Manasses have caused infinite diversion to the readers of the *Gazette des Tribunaux*. In the first place, the Viceroy laid it down as an essential condition that there must be "plenty of pretty girls" in the Manasses troupe; an order that reminds us of the Italian cardinal who, ordering a picture of a sacred nature from a famous painter, instructed him to introduce in the clouds *una copiosa quantità d'amorosi*. Furthermore, the Khediveh was anxious to secure Volpini, Mureka, Tamberlik, Naudin, Mario, Fraschini—all the celebrities, in fine. The only hitch was, that his Highness omitted to grant M. Manasses the necessary funds—his Highness probably thought, that if he did so the *impresario* would never come back to Egypt; and finally the whole scheme of the Grand Opera, Cairo, collapsed. The French tribunal held the Khediveh and his superintendent of theatres harmless, the Viceroy having been wary enough to avoid giving written orders to his manager. The suit of M. Manasses against M. Verger was likewise dismissed, but the two last-named gentlemen were ordered to share the costs of the action. On the whole, the Sorrows of Manasses may form an interesting episode in the next edition of Mr. Edwards's "History of the Opera."—*Daily Telegraph.*

Science and Art.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond Street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

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EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

PARIS, 2ND APRIL.

IT is Sunday, and the hour a few minutes before 4 of the afternoon. In a moderately-sized room, hung with a few exquisite modern cabinet pictures, a lady of great beauty is looking from a window, pierced deeply in the massive wall, and on a garden where the grass and winter-plants are green, but no bud or flower of spring dare yet open itself in face of the bitter north-east, sunless blast which makes this March so Siberian a month. Beyond the bounds of the restricted garden an old man is braving the bitter blast and feeding from his mouth the confiding wood-pigeons who perch upon his shoulder and first finger, and only reserve their wary glances for the small shivering group of urchins who from a little distance look on with wonder. The lady whom I have just had the honour of presenting to you is rather above the middle height, but so exquisitely proportioned and attired that no one dreams whether she is tall or small, but rather says, "how exquisitely beautiful!" And yet the waist is not as round and slight as it once was, nor all the shoulders as falling and flat. But the face is still fresh, the eyebrows perfect, the hair without a silver thread. It is not for me to say how much of this is due to a good constitution; how much to art. That regal figure is arrayed in an ample robe of soft black velvet. The double skirt is of the same material; the under one short and flounced with edgings of costly lace; the upper one still shorter and looped up in voluminous drapery, protruding behind *à la Watteau* under the rosette of a broad satin ceinture. It fits high and close round the swelling neck, a delicate pillar of marble supporting a sweetly-shaped head, rather over-dressed with hair which, ornamented by only a few bows of jet and velvet and a bunch of violets, falls flat behind and comes down far on the neck in a couple of broad bands. From the pink tips of the delicate ears are suspended a brace of sparkling gems, which flash with a strange brilliancy as the lady, in animated conversation with two other dames, moves her beaming countenance to and fro in the rather gloomy embrasure of the quaint old window. These three ladies would at first seem to be alone in the apartment, for one scarcely remarks the gentleman sitting at a small table near a blazing fire, so silently, so quietly is he engaged in turning over the leaves of a new book—probably Louis Blanc's History of the Revolution of 1848 just issued. Few were ultimately more interested in that event than the gentleman who, turning leaf after leaf, yet seems to have his mind really far away from the work before him, which he had evidently taken up as a mere cloak for his abstraction and an excuse for silence amongst the prattling ladies near him. A gentleman with a silver collar on his shoulders opened the door softly at the moment and, advancing to the table, cut the envelope of a telegraphic despatch, laying it on the embroidered cloth with a deep bow of respect and retiring backwards. This tells you at once that the lady I have been describing and the gentleman are the Emperor and the Empress in one of the private salons of the Tuileries palace. No sooner was the despatch placed on the table than the Imperial lady rapidly moved across the room, stooped down at the Emperor's side with trembling anxiety and said—"News from Tours, Louis?"—"Yes," replied His Majesty, his face still impassive and unexcited, "Yes; Pierre is acquitted." The Empress could scarcely restrain her pleasure. "Bravo, is not this fortunate?"—"I am not so sure of that," replied her husband thoughtfully. Such is the verdict which, independently of that of the jury of the High Court of Tours, probably every sensible man in France will give, exclusive of the extremes of both sides—the Corsican backers of the Bonapartes and the revolutionary faction of the *Marseillaise*. So certain were the Emperor and the Government of a conviction, that orders were about to be issued to prepare apartments at the fortress of Amboise (the place of Abd-el-Kadir's former confinement) for the Prince's imprisonment. His Highness travelled from Tours on Sunday night and reached Paris early on Monday morning. His house at Auteuil has since been crowded with congratulating visitors, and that red-handed Corsican is almost convinced that he is a hero. But the Emperor is resolved that neither he himself nor the public peace are to be disturbed by this insensate Prince; though it is not correct, as all the newspapers have stated, that a decree of banishment has been signed against the pugnacious Peter, it is certain that His Majesty has had his wish intimated that his cousin should take a trip beyond the frontier for a few years as soon as convenient. The Prince declares amongst his intimates that he will not stir from Paris. We shall see. If he do not suffer himself to be gently led out with his pockets stuffed with gold, then the decree really may issue. The people of the Faubourgs meanwhile are indignant but tranquil. Fortunately, during the week of the trial, the Emperor has elaborated the new liberal Constitution with the help of his rising Minister, M. Ollivier. The proposition for these important changes is before the Senate, and France in a few months will be governed under its last—any number you like—Charter since 1789. It is enough to say that scarcely a shred of the despotic Constitution elaborated by the decrees of 1851 and 1852 will remain, with the exception of the fixing an empire hereditary in the House of Bonaparte. Nothing can be more dangerous in any country than an epidemic of Constitution-mongering. The French always seem to hover between slavery and licentiousness. Are any concessions the Emperor offers likely to satisfy the craving for freedom which is every day more and more overspreading France? *Nous verrons*. If the people are content they will now have rational freedom as much as any nation in Europe. Strange that this happy state of things should be due to a twitch in one man's intestines. Had the Emperor not been warned, by threatening of fungus in the bladder at his recent illness, that his firm will might at any moment be succeeded by the weaker mind of a woman and the imbecility of a child, France would still be ruled by the iron hand and the red-breeched soldier. We shall soon know whether any other government is really possible amongst the lively and fickle Gauls.

Poor Napoleon III. has much to do. Amongst other obligations he has just performed a duty of friendship which his most kind heart has made a pleasure to him. I think in some former letter to you I must have hinted that these wretched Spanish Bourbons have not only been slaying each other in the junior branches but have been quarrelling in the higher. While Isabella Segunda was queen, that mean little man, her cousin and titular husband, was obsequious to the dust. When Her Majesty came discrowned to Paris, Don Francis became "cocky" and fell amongst bad advisers. They told him, now that both were private individuals, that he had at least equal right with his wife in the fortune they brought out of Spain, and that her ex-majesty was squandering it too fast. Accordingly there was first a domestic battle royal, and then the commencement of a law-suit. The men of the press sniffed a *cause celèbre* and were fast sharpening their pens for the courts. But the Emperor was unwilling that one more example of the rotten domestic state of Princes should come before the public, and he expostulated with the litigant couple and at last almost commanded them to leave matters to private arbitration. The Queen was to appoint one arbitrator, the King-Consort another; and if they disagreed the Emperor was to have the naming of an umpire. But I believe the business did not go even so far. Queen Maria Christina came up to Paris to help to settle matters, and they are now arranged, at least for the present. One of the conditions is separation. The little King has actually become so conceited as to presume to be jealous. Who could stand such insolence? He is to go on travel, and the Prince of Asturias is to be removed in a great measure from both parents. Marfori, who left a deputy intendant of his own choosing at the Basilewski hotel, when a few weeks ago he went to Germany, is to be re-installed with private if not public honours. It may not be all very nice and they say the little king-consort is repentant and adhesive, and wishes to linger at the royal residence on the Champs Elysées, where the dinners are admirable. But what better could be done? A couple of days ago the Emperor and Empress paid a formal visit to the ex-queen, who received them in deep mourning. "I am in mourning, as your majesty sees," said the stout Isabella, "for my poor cousin Don Enrique." "And I too ought to be in mourning," exclaimed Napoleon III., "for I have a cousin Peter alive." You may guess how the French and Spanish Majesties sympathized with each other on these family skeletons of the cupboard.

I cannot find a more opportune moment to mention that Louis Blanc has just brought out his history of the Revolution of 1848. We had heard a good deal of that event and of the subsequent Republican Government, but it is well to learn something from one side not yet told, that of the Reds, by one of the ablest if not the most scarlet amongst them. The book has just appeared, as Ledru-Rollin, the chief of the party, has returned to France. M. Louis Blanc gives a clever sketch of the oft-painted Louis Phillipe; defends the red flag against Lamartine; denies that the insurgents of June treated property otherwise than with the most sacred respect; stands up for the national workshops and puts in a word for socialism. All is specious, all is clever, all is of course well written by this eminent wielder of the pen. But in my mind all is theoretic and dangerous too. I find, and probably so would your readers, the most interesting episode in his book to be a reminiscence of a visit to Ham, brought in *àpropos* to the present Emperor and his election as President of the Republic. "When I went to the fortress," writes Louis Blanc, "I was introduced to an apartment, roomy, well furnished, and provided with everything comfort could require. One glance was enough to show, be it said to the honour of Louis Phillippe, that the prisoner was treated with kindness. He was seated in a large chair between the fireplace and a table covered with books and papers. At sight of me he rose, advanced towards me and gave me his hand in a manner cordial though not without a mixture of reserve. My impression of the moment was that an idea of assuming and imposing air had ran across his mind, but this idea, if he really entertained it, was but for an instant. We entered into conversation. I had never seen him before, and as it happened that at the time I had not known any of the other members of the Bonaparte family it did not then recur to me to remark how much he differed from them in manner and appearance. Nevertheless, it did not escape me that he had nothing whatever of the Napoleon type; that his accent was rather foreign; and that he expressed himself with singular difficulty. A conversation ensued. My *credo* said, Louis Bonaparte after a moment's silence is the empire. Had not the empire raised France to the summit of grandeur? Had it not restored order? Had it it not given glory? For my part I am convinced that the real will of the nation is for the empire, but the empire is the hereditary principle certainly. And how do you reconcile the hereditary principle with the sovereignty of the people? Louis Bonaparte did not argue the question further, as he felt he was on delicate ground, but quickly turning the conversation said,—In reality the thing of chief importance is that a Government, no matter what its form, should occupy itself with the wellbeing of the people! I have still in my possession a book which he gave me and in the first pages of which he has written *à Louis Blanc, souvenir d'estime et d'amitié, de la part de l'auteur*, L. N. B. But this book, full of socialist inspirations, is entitled: *Extinction du paupérisme!*" While I am on the subject of books I may highly refer to a work of which the publisher has just kindly sent me the proof-sheets for perusal, though I have not time to quote from it to-day. It is *l'Emile du dix neuvième Siècle* by M. Alphonse Esquiros, the well known Deputy for Marseilles, and an old representative of 1848. It is of course, as you may guess from its title, full of admiration for J. J. Rousseau, and is, indeed, besprinkled with ideas often novel and frequently original. The reference to the changed position, since the great French revolution, between parents and children, and the increase of familiarity and absence of restriction in families is made in good relief. The father has ceased to be the tyrant of the family as the king has ceased to be the tyrant of the people. But it does not occur to M. Esquiros that in both cases the want of respect for things once thought venerable may be leading us too fast and too far.

Adelina Patti is come back to us from Russia, and we gave her such an ovation on Tuesday night at her re-appearance at the Italian theatre! She speaks in the warmest terms of the Russian royal family. Of course! She says old loyalty now alone lingers amongst the subjects of the Czar, and in proof of it brings us an account of a sporting adventure as recorded in a print of Saint Petersburg. Here is a translation: "Yesterday, His Majesty deigned to rise at 10 o'clock and after a frugal breakfast was good enough to hunt the bear. On entering the wood with his suite His Majesty saw a bear approaching, which a happy instinct had led there for the recreation of our fortunate Russia's father's mind. But, paralyzed at the sight of the master of millions of adoring beings, the bear remained motionless and it was noticed that, instead of the ferocious aspect usually characterizing this animal, its countenance showed an expression of anticipated happiness as if—as is the duty of every faithful subject—it was thinking of the delight of being put to death for its gracious sovereign. Returning, His Majesty caught a cold, but the usual remedies having been applied he deigned to feel himself better. Then His Majesty went to bed, and next morning was gracious enough to find himself completely restored." Is this a translation from our French into the *Tamhoff Gazette*? At all events I think the charming Marchioness de Caux should have received it *cum grano salis*. But it is a sign of the times even in the North. Russia is full of republicans and socialists, who some day will astonish the world and make men repent who dabble in Northern stocks. From Gallicia we learn that a new Messiah has appeared amongst the Jews. He is well received, though evidently modern-minded. In fact he makes a good thing of his Messiahship by charging his disciples five florins per head entry for each audience. Strangely to say, the Israelites freely pay it! The Vivian divorce case—also a matter of money—is spoken much of here at the embassy and in English society. The application to make the divorce decree absolute was to have been this week before Lord Penzance. It would have been an opposed motion, for General Leslie, uncle of the young Marquis of Waterford, intervenes with proofs of alleged collusion by the husband. If the affidavits had been read, it would have been a new disclosure of unexpected scandal. But by joint consent the case stands over till Easter term. It is believed, though the Marquis does not appear, nor Mrs. Vivian make any affidavit, that His Lordship, to a certain extent bound in honour to the lady, is not very hostile to his uncle's proceeding, which, if successful, would of course remove the possibility of carrying out his promise of marrying a lady several years his senior.—*Pioneer.*

LONDON GOSSIP.

THE air at present is full of scandalous gossip, and that if one half the stories which are told are true we are about to have revelations which will cast even the Mordaunt case into the shade. During the past week I have heard the particulars of no less than four elopements or intrigues in which the parties concerned are either noble by birth or occupy a still higher position than that of mere nobility. In one of these cases an Earl, a very popular man in his own county of which he is the Lord Lieutenant, and the husband of a young wife whose beauty has long been famous, has separated from his consort, and is it is said about to institute proceedings against her in the Divorce Court, the first co-respondent being a very distinguished person whom I shall not further indicate. The truth of this story I cannot vouch for. It is, however, on everybody's lips here. There is another scandal regarding an actual elopement—elopements are rare nowadays, they are so seldom needed—in which the gentleman who has run away with his neighbour's wife is a very young nobleman, the son of one of the principal members of the present administration, and a member of the House of Commons. In a third case in which the daughter of a Scotch duke left her home in the company of one of the handsomest men about town, it will doubtless be satisfactory to your readers to learn that the matter has since "been arranged," and that the lady is now once more under the roof of her affectionate spouse. Your readers will remember that a few weeks ago a daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough was married to a Mr. Murphy, a person who had been employed in a humble capacity in her father's establishment. The Earl has now closed his town and country houses, and left England with his family, whilst Mr. and Mrs. Murphy (as the bride calls herself) have departed for Australia. I hear that the young lady who has always been slightly eccentric in her views regarding society had more than one opportunity of wedding with some one in her own rank, but had for years declared her determination to take some one from a lower station in life.

I heard the other day on the highest authority a very curious story which has not yet been allowed to creep out in London, but for the truth of which I can absolutely vouch. A few years ago there turned up in society here a gentleman of unimpeachable manners and appearance rejoicing in an aristocratic surname, apparently rolling in wealth, boasting of large estates in the midland counties and in Scotland, and laying claim to a Scotch peerage which has been extinct for the last half century. Mr. H——, the gentleman in question, was on intimate terms with some of the highest of English noblemen; the grounds upon which he based his claim to the dormant peerage were believed by the lawyers who examined them to be such as to admit of his establishing his right, and personal character was such that he was freely admitted into the very best circles of London society. His estates in Ayrshire were apparently very extensive: at any rate during the shooting season he invited large parties of men down to ——Castle and gave them capital sport. For several years Mr. H—— had been one of the best known man in London, and nothing had occurred to lead any one to entertain the slightest suspicion with regard to his character. About twelve months ago he went to a well-known solicitor in town in a large way of business, who had previously done a good deal of work for him, and appointed him his sole agent in England, depositing with him his title-deeds, &c., and leaving him to press the claim to the peerage. Gradually he succeeded so far in worming himself into the confidence of this gentleman that when some months ago he asked for a loan of £10,000 from him he obtained the money—on security—without any difficulty. Three weeks ago he left town on pretence of attending to some business connected with his northern estates, and he has not since been heard of. It now appears that this Mr. H—— is the most accomplished swindler in Europe, and that all his proceedings for the past four years have been part of a grand scheme by which he has succeeded in pocketing a sum of money nearly as large as that which a "financial agent could make in the year of a panic. Strange to say, the man has good blood in his veins. He is the son of a duke, though he has the misfortune to be illegitimate. I could say much more respecting this strange case, but I am not at liberty to mention more at present.—*Correspondent of Madras Times*, (London Apr 1.)

LOVE AND CRIME.

A VERY old story has actually received a new illustration at Sheffield. A fishmonger's assistant aspired to the hand of a well-to-do tobacconist's handsome daughter, and, as his passion was reciprocated, he had dreams of wealth. Mr. Edward Stanfield had sixteen shillings a week, but Miss Merea Shaper's father was turning over £150 a week, and as Merea was very fond of Edward, he wished to profit by the connection. There was not much chance of marriage on sixteen shillings a week, and as Mr. Shaper opposed the match, and would give his daughter nothing if she ran away to wed, Mr. Stanfield's pecuniary prospects were not good. But his ladylove helped her father in the business, was free of his till, and her doting lover persuaded her that she had a right to some of the money, and might spend it on him. She made Edward a present on his birthday, and as gratitude is a lively sense of favours to come, he wrote to say that he was going to a ball, and should expect a present from her. "I want to be second to none; a nice set of studs would be nice; as I wear an open waistcoat." He probably got his studs, and then from studs went on to cash. He wanted a home to take Merea to, and Merea must supply the money. He persuaded her that she was entitled to a share in the business, and in helping herself to cash would only be taking her share, and that he was entitled to all that she helped herself to. Merea meanwhile apologised to herself that she was not helping herself but helping her lover. "When you are in love you do a great many things," said she, in apology for herself. So Mr. Edward Stanfield contrived to establish a profitable connection between his own pocket and Mr. Shaper's prosperous till. Merea took the money in small sums, did it up in little parcels, and sent it by a go-between to her lover across the way, till, in the course of a year or so, nearly £500 had passed into the hands of the fishmonger's assistant. Mr. Shaper thought something was the matter with his business, but his daughter told him trade was bad, and his suspicions were lulled. At length came Edward's birthday—the 29th of November. Early in the morning his munificent Merea meets him with the present of a gold watch, the product of her pilfering industry. Later in the day she hears that he is false. He has taken her presents, and has been living in luxury at her expense, and all the while is paying his addresses to another girl. She broods over the disappointment for a time, and asks him to return the money, threatening at length to tell her father. But her mean lover had already discounted the threat. It was not he who had stolen but she, and he turned round upon her with the taunt that if she did tell her father, that prosperous and plundered tradesman would half kill her and send her to prison. Fortunately, at this point the rascal had reckoned without his host. Merea told her father, and her father neither half killed her nor prosecuted her, but sent the police for her lover, prosecuted him for receiving the money knowing it to have been stolen, and put Merea into the witness-box to give evidence against him. The jury found him guilty, but he finished up his public appearance by uttering a malicious and unfounded libel against the poor girl on whose foolish fondness he had so profitably traded. He was lightly sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour. As to the munificent Merea, whose love is so willing to bestow benefits on its object, she is most wisely left to her father's watchfulness. He will probably look after his daughter's lovers and his own accounts somewhat more closely in future.—*Daily News*, April 6.

THE PASSION-PLAY IN THE HIGHLANDS OF BAVARIA.

EVERY ten years, at Ober-Ammergau, a little village on the borders of Bavaria and the Tyrol, a series of representations are given of the drama of the Passion of Jesus Christ. In the March number of *Blackwood's Magazine* appears an interesting description of the play as witnessed by the writer in August 1860. The description is too lengthy for quotation in full, but we give the chief passages, which will convey a fair impression of the scenes of the play.

Some fifty years ago the representation of such plays as this was common in the wilder districts of Bavaria, in parts of Würtemberg, and in the Tyrol; but now there is one spot only in these countries in which the spectacle can be seen. Fifty years previously—that is, in the middle of last century—there was hardly a village in those distant parts that had not its own distinctive representation, and Passion Week was the time appointed for the performance. But a crusade was declared against them, in which both the clergy and the laity took part—the clergy, because they were unsuitable to Passion Week; the laity, because they were unworthy of an enlightened age. They had lost much of their primitive character. The burlesque element had mingled with the serious; the sacred and the profane came too closely into contact; the acting was frequently bad; a handle was given to the less reverent to turn things sacred into ridicule; and in 1779 they were publicly condemned by all forms of ecclesiastical denunciations, and the civil authorities in Austria and Bavaria took rigorous measures for their suppression. One exception was made to the general prohibition. In the solitary village of Ober-Ammergau these plays were not interdicted; and the reason of this exception was, that in that village the play was performed in accordance with a vow made two hundred years before, and under the surveillance of the monks of a neighbouring monastery it had always been enacted with becoming piety and decorum.

The performers number about five hundred; and one and all, from the child of two or three years old who appears among the Israelites in the desert, to the oldest man among the elders in the Sanhedrim, they belong to Ober-Ammergau. The different parts are allotted out to them by a committee of the villagers, who exercise a sort of censorial authority over the players during the continuance of the play.

The theatre was erected on the banks of the little stream, in the outskirts of the village, just below the "Covel," a high column-like rock which rises sheer out of the valley to the height of several thousand feet. This mountain overhangs the little town, and seems to threaten it with possible destruction at any moment—a physical characteristic which is not uncommon in parts of Bavaria and the Tyrol, as any one who has visited Innsbruck will recollect. The building was an immense wooden edifice made of rude planks and benches, and was so laid out as to be capable of containing between eight and nine thousand people, irrespective of the performers. And large though it appeared to be, it has been found inadequate to contain the numerous spectators who come in crowds from every quarter. In such cases the play is repeated on the following day.

The stage, like the stages of the old Greek theatres, was contrived so as to represent a theatre within a theatre. In the centre of the proscenium, at the part farthest from the audience, there was a smaller stage—the "scena" of the Greek theatres—on which the scenery was roughly painted. At the sides of the proscenium the palaces of Herod and of Annas, and the streets of Jerusalem, extending to a great distance, were represented; and when the curtain of the inner theatre was raised, showing now the interior of the Temple, now the Supper-chamber, or again the hall of the Sanhedrim, or it might be the garden of Gethsemane, or Mount Calvary, a sort of panoramic representation of Jerusalem, interior and exterior, was exhibited, and the mind, even before the drama commenced, got familiarized with the scenes where it is laid.

As the village clock struck eight in the morning, and the loud report of a cannon had died away among the mountains, the chorus, to the number of seventeen men and women, dressed in long white and coloured mantles to represent "guardian angels," came filing in upon the stage, and sang to soft low music the prologue of the play. As the first notes rose, the buzz of conversation ceased; and from that moment till twelve o'clock the performance continued without a single interruption, both performers and spectators appearing to be entirely engrossed in what they were acting and beholding. At twelve there was an hour's interval; the play recommenced at one, and continued with the same unflagging interest until half-past four.

The spectacle was of two kinds. It consisted partly of *tableaux vivants*, which were exhibited on the smaller stage at the back of the proscenium, partly of scenes, which were performed sometimes on one and sometimes on the other stage, and in which the characters spoke and acted as in an ordinary play. Each scene was preceded by one or more tableaux typical of the subject which was to be represented in it. These tableaux were taken from incidents in the Old Testament, and formed part of the choral representation, the duty of the chorus being to explain the typical allusions, and point the moral to be deduced from them.

The performance was divided into two parts, the first began with the triumphal entrance into Jerusalem, and ended with the betrayal in the Garden of Gethsemane. The second opened with the bringing of Christ before Annas, and closed with the resurrection.

The wide streets of the represented city began to fill with men and women all in Oriental costumes. They appeared to be descending the steep green slope of the Mount of Olives, at the outskirts of Jerusalem. In long procession, singing with innumerable voices a triumphal chant, and waving long branches of palm-trees and green boughs in their hands, they filed in. And now, as the leaders of the gay assemblage came winding through the distant streets in the background, advancing towards the front, the music swells in volume and in tone, and seems to come nearer to the audience. The enthusiasm of the great multitude increases—children come in dancing merrily, and strewing flowers upon the path; and men and women are spreading garments on the ground for the feet of some great one to tread. Then in the furthest background appears Christ, meek and lowly amid all the pageant, riding humbly on an ass, and followed in order by the twelve apostles. As he appeared, even above the notes of the triumphant music and the loud hosannas, you seemed to feel a thrill pass through the dense crowd of spectators in the rustic theatre. There appeared to be a momentary cessation of the slightest sound, almost of the breathing of wellnigh eight thousand people. Every sense of every man and woman in that great mass of human beings seemed concentrated on the single figure that had appeared, and for a moment every one seemed struck as if by some mysterious agency, and rendered powerless. It is impossible to convey any idea of the strange impression produced by the appearance of this man who represented the character of Christ. It was utterly unlike any impression which could be made by any other spectacle or theatrical representation. It seemed to be a strange mixture of reverential awe and curious mysterious interest which probably no one present could have power to analyse. The appearance of the actor, no doubt, had something to do with the effect. And it was altogether favourable to the illusion that it was Christ himself who had suddenly appeared in the midst of the assembly. He had the mild and pensive eye, the pale olive complexion, the finely-moulded features, intellectual forehead, and soft brown hair and beard, which, since the days of Cimabue and Perugino, are stereotyped as characteristic of Jesus Christ. Add to that the long flowing purple vesture, the rich crimson mantle, and the well-known Eastern sandals, represented in the pictures of the old masters, and it seemed almost as if one of these old pictures had been endowed with life; or perhaps as if the glass of time had moved backward eighteen hundred years, and we were living and acting in that the greatest drama that this world has ever known.

The twelve, each in their characteristic costumes, followed him. And so completely was the individuality of each brought out, that even when they thus appeared for the first time, it would have been no difficult matter to single out each man among them as they passed. Behind them followed a multitude of Jews, both men and women; and in that multitude you could mark a few here and there who showed signs of disapproval, and who soon were to appear as Christ's enemies and accusers.

In the first part, the tableaux and the scenes which they typified were as follows:—

TABLEAUX.	SCENES.
	I.
1. Adam and Eve expelled from Paradise. 2. Heavenly angels bring glad tidings upon earth.	1. Entrance into Jerusalem. 2. Turning the money-changers out of the Temple. 3. Departure from Bethany.
	II.
1. Jacob's sons conspire against Joseph.	1. High priests and elders take counsel in the Sanhedrim to bring Jesus into their power.
	III.
1. Tobias takes leave of his parents. 2. The bride bewails the loss of the bridegroom.	1. The journey to Bethany. 2. The supper at Bethany. 3. Jesus takes leave of his mother and his friends at Bethany.
	IV.
1. Vashti spurned by Ahasuerus.	1. The last journey to Jerusalem; two of the disciples sent forward to prepare the Supper. 2. Judas tempted by the Jews to betray Jesus.
	V.
1. The manna given to the children of Israel in the desert.	1. The Last Supper.
	VI.
1. Joseph sold by his brethren to the Midianites.	1. Judas comes to the Sanhedrim, and agrees to sell Jesus to the Pharisees.
	VII.
1. Adam toiling in the field after his expulsion from the garden of Eden. 2. Joab at the rock kills Amasa on pretence of kissing him. 3. Samson overpowered by the Philistines.	1. The agony in the garden. 2. Judas betrays Jesus with a kiss. 3. Jesus, deserted by his disciples, is led away by his betrayers.

In this part of the drama, the entrance into Jerusalem and the last Supper were the most effective scenes.

The second part of the performance commenced at one o'clock, and lasted continuously until half-past four. The scenes and their corresponding tableaux were as follows:—

TABLEAUX.	SCENES.
	I.
1. The prophet Micah prophesies truly before Ahab.	1. Jesus brought before Annas.
	II.
1. Stoning of Naboth. 2. Job insulted by his friends and his wife.	1. Jesus brought before Caiaphas. 2. Denial of Peter. 3. Peter's repentance.
	III.
1. The murder of Abel.	1. Repentance of Judas. 2. Judas in the Sanhedrim. 3. Judas hangs himself.
	IV.
1. Daniel before Darius.	1. Jesus before Pilate.
	V.
1. David's messengers before Hanun.	1. Jesus before Herod.
	VI.
1. Joseph's brethren show Jacob the coat of many colours stained with blood. 2. Abraham finds a ram caught in a thicket when about to sacrifice Isaac.	1. Pilate orders Jesus to be scourged. 2. Jesus buffeted, scourged, and crowned with thorns.
	VII.
1. Joseph honoured by the Egyptians. 2. The scapegoat.	1. Jesus shown to the people with Barabbas. 2. Pilate washes his hands, and orders Jesus to death.
	VIII.
1. Isaac goes up Mount Moriah laden with wood for sacrifice. 2. Moses shows the people in the wilderness the brazen serpent.	1. Jesus, laden with the cross, goes up to Golgotha, and meets His mother with the apostle John. 2. Simon of Cyrene compelled to bear the cross. 3. Women of Jerusalem bewailing the Lord.
	IX.
(No type.)	1. The crucifixion.
	X.
1. Jonah in the whale's belly. 2. Destruction of the Egyptians in the Red Sea.	1. The resurrection. 2. Appearance before Mary Magdalene.
	XI.
	1. Jesus surrounded by the saints in glory.

HALLELUJAH.

The tableau of the scapegoat, also, was finely conceived, and had something grand about it as represented. And this grandeur was heightened by the part played by the chorus which immediately followed it. For as they sang the explanation, dwelling upon the verification of the type in the person of Him who bore the sins of the world, and lamenting over Jerusalem as the spot on which the sacrifice was to be offered, you heard at intervals the savage shouting of the populace ringing through the streets of Jerusalem—now crying for Barabbas to be saved, now cursing Pilate and demanding the blood of Christ; and at last the loud shouts of "Crucify him! crucify him! His blood be on us and on our children" ("Ans Kreuz mit ihm! ans Kreuz mit ihm! Sein blut komme über uns und unsere Kinder"), were raised, and echoed and re-echoed from one side of the city to the other. These wild voices, mingling dramatically with the choral chants, were the same which but a short time before had been joining in the loud hosannas on the triumphal entry. The contrast was of course designed, and was intended partly to exhibit the fickleness and perversity of the Jewish people—a trait of character still commonly exhibited by Oriental and semi-Oriental nations—and partly to prepare the minds of the spectators for the scenes which were to follow.

From this time till the close, the tragedy solemnly and gradually went deepening on. And even though all were in a manner prepared for the climax, yet when it came there was something about it so preternaturally real and painful, that no preparation was altogether adequate. You saw Jesus, his hands bound behind his back, dragged now to Annas, now to Caiaphas, then to the Roman governor, and from him to Herod. You saw the soldiers buffet him, it appeared brutally, from one to another. They scourged him, and you heard the stripes falling upon his back. They set him on a rude prison stool, and they crowned him with the crown of thorns, and put a purple robe upon him, and a reed in his hand, and they hailed him in derision as their king. It was a matter of curious interest to note the effect that this exhibition seemed to have upon the audience. To them it appeared wonderful that the soldiers could have been brought to act such parts; and the whole race of men seemed hateful when contrasted with the chief character, who throughout all the persecution bore his sufferings in long-enduring silence, and with no trace of anger. And these feelings were intensified as the play wore on. But it was not until Christ appeared, worn out with fatigue and pain, toiling up the slope of calvary, and bearing laboriously the heavy wooden cross on which he was to suffer—until the nails were driven in, and the man on whom the sympathy of every one had been concentrated through the various scenes of glory and humiliation, was raised upon the cross—that the full reality and horror of the tragic history came before the mind. Then, in that great assembly of near eight thousand people, it appeared as if there was not a single eye which was not fixed with steadfast attention upon the man crucified. The minds of all seemed strangely wrapped up in the contemplation of the spectacle, and a thrill of pity seemed to pass through their hearts. No ordinary theatrical effects could excite anything approaching to the sensation produced by this scene. The religious feelings were uppermost, and man's inmost sympathies were called out by the mysterious significance of the whole performance. You heard the nails driven through his hands into the hard wood, and could almost feel the piercing. You saw the form of the man, whose life you had been watching, stretched upon the cross, his head crowned with the sharp thorns, the wounds still bleeding; but even yet his countenance bore that unutterable expression of majesty and meekness which has ever been associated with all our traditional conceptions of Jesus Christ. With strange emotions you gazed upon the executioners as upon wild beasts when they tore his mantle into shreds, and cast lots for his vesture; and the Jewish race appeared hateful in your eyes, as you watched them gathering round the cross, looking on the man they had crucified, and railing at him, and taunting him with his powerlessness and his pain. Then for the first time you seemed to understand the significance of those ungovernable explosions that in the history of the middle ages one reads of, when sudden outbursts of hatred against the Hebrew race have taken place, and have been followed by cruelties and barbarities unexampled in history. Just such a feeling seemed excited in this Ammergau audience by this representation. But even yet you could hardly realize the fact that it was the man himself who had been for the last eight hours a moving actor amongst these very men, until he opened his lips, and in his own familiar voice addressed the penitent thief upon his right. Then all doubt was dispelled. But for an instant as he spoke the sensation produced was indescribable. People, men and women, sitting near, became white, as if their hearts had ceased to beat and their blood ran cold, and unconsciously drops of perspiration seemed to well out upon their foreheads as in a nightmare. And then, when the well-known words "Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani?" were pronounced in a deep voice by him from the cross, and a moment later, as the sounds "Es ist vollbracht!" ("It is finished!") issued from his lips, and his head dropped upon his breast, it seemed as if the multitude could hardly move or breathe. Throughout the large assemblage at this moment there was no movement perceptible—nothing but a dead solemnity, and cessation of all action and all life.

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Bombay, 22nd April, 1869.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at the STABLES of the BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, Khetwady Road, a batch of AUSTRALIAN HORSES, lately arrived per Ship THAMES. Some of them have already been broken in to single and double harness.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,
A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.
Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.
T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES,
Daily expected at the
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.
A BATCH of 120 AUSTRALIAN HORSES, daily expected per ship HARKAWAY, from Melbourne. The Horses have been selected expressly for Bombay Market by MR. JAMES LALOR, which consist of several well matched Pairs, Chargers, Hunters and serviceable Hacks.
Bombay, 19th April 1870. ALLI ABDOOLLA.

FOR SALE, at the METAL MART, Boree Bunder, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 12 horse power.
These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for the districts, and are adapted for working Pumps, Circular Saw Benches, Mortar Mills, &c., and can be driven either off the fly wheel on one side or off the driving pulley on the other.
The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence, the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.
Prices and further particulars can be had on application.
W. NICOL & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.— JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the table, and leather hose pipe 6 feet long 5½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.
Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.
One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete.
One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.
Gwynnes' Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.
One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.
Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.
Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.
Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.
Galvanised Iron Ridging and Fixings.
A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.
Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.
Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of izes (Machine made.)
Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.
A large assortment of Hammers.
Plain Sheet and Perforated Zinc.
Whitworth's Taps and Dies.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Suction and Leather Delivery Hose.
Beams and Scales and Weights.
A few Coal Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.
Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application. W. NICOL & Co.
18th March 1870.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co.,
(Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN)
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3.000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.
This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and he facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end he cheapest.
As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—
1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.
2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.
3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.
JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.— Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,800,000.
Fire premiums for 1859 ....£228,314
Do. 1861 292,402
Do. 1863 241,668
Do. 1865 414,733
Do. 1867 460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of....................£232,239
Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.
LIFE BRANCH.
Life premiums for 1860 .... £73,150
Do. 1862 105,703
Do. 1864 152,159
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.
HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq. — William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq. — R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq. — George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway ridson, Esq. — Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. — Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq. — John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq. — Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. — John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq. — N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. — J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. — C. J. Thomas, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.
The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.
For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1869.

INSURANCES.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.
Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.
Capital One Million Sterling.
Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION (Limited).
HEAD OFFICE, 23, QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH.
DIRECTORS.
GEORGE CLERK ARBUTHNOT, Esq., of Mavisbank.
JOHN COOK, Esq., W.S.
CHARLES COWAN, Esq., of Valleyfield.
KENNETH MACKENZIE, Esq., C.A.
JAMES MYLNE, Esq., W.S.
R. E. SCOTT, Esq., C.A.
WILLIAM SMITH, Esq., Actuary, Edinburgh.
Manager.—JAMES WILKIE, Esq., C.A.
This Association provides SECURITY for the FIDELITY of PERSONS in SITUATIONS of TRUST and RESPONSIBILITY, and undertakes all descriptions of GUARANTEE BUSINESS at moderate Premiums.
Forms of proposal and every information may be obtained at the Offices of the undersigned, who have been appointed AGENTS of the Association in Bombay.
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A. D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E. C.
GOVERNOR.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.
SUB-GOVERNOR. — DEPUTY-GOVERNOR.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq. — DAVID POWELL, Esq.
John P. Laurence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.
The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.
Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.
Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.
Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.
Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.
Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.
EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.			For the whole term of Life. Without profits.			Age next birth day.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively. One year.			Seven years.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	38	11	4	34	13	4	35	29	6	0	30	0	0
30	40	0	0	36	0	0	40	30	0	0	31	13	4
40	48	14	0	44	0	0	45	34	12	0	38	3	4
50	64	2	0	57	11	4	50	39	10	8	43	13	4
60	92	0	0	82	12	8							

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
Further information, forms of Applications, and Prospectuses can be had on application to
EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents for Bombay.
Bombay, 15th January, 1870.

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY of EDINBURGH and LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
PRESIDENT:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B. and K.S.I.
The DIRECTORS beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the LIFE BUSINESS of the Company in India, they have resolved upon ESTABLISHING a BRANCH OFFICE in CALCUTTA.
The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.
The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.
LIFE AND ANNUITY DEPARTMENT.
The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of—
1. THE ACCUMULATED FUNDS, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amount ing as at 31st December 1868 to £2,112,450
2. THE PAID-CAPITAL of the Company 250,000
In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of.................. £1,750,000
3. THE LIFE REVENUE, which for 1868 consisted of—
Life Premiums £267,533
Interest on Funds, &c. 93,210
360,743
THE RATES OF PREMIUM are moderate.
NINE-TENTHS of the WHOLE PROFITS in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every FIVE YEARS.
THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS WILL BE MADE AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1870.
ALL POLICIES ON THE PARTICIPATING SCALE OPENED ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE WILL SHARE IN THE FUND THEN TO BE DIVIDED, WHICH WILL CONSIST OF THE PROFITS MADE DURING THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Paid-up Capital.. £250,000 0 0
Fire Reserve Fund.......... £429,774 15 3
Fire Premium Reserve.......... 168,476 7 9
598,251 3 0
Total Accumulated Funds, 31st Dec. 1869 .... 3,091,910 15 10
Annual Income, from Fire, Life, & Investments 901,567 0 0
Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information, may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, or from
W NICOL & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.
Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,
Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Morriss, Esq. — W. F. Hunter, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. — and
H. E. Bright, Esq. — C. Peile, Esq.
AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... ... ... £8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... ... £843,755-15- 4
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... „ 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... „ 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

NOTICES.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GENERAL BUSINESS.
THE LIBRARY.
NEW BOOKS, STANDARD BOOKS, and all CHEAP READING now ordered or supplied from Stock at the rate of TEN ANNAS to A SHILLING of the English Selling Price, and further advantages offered on all transactions of importance.
The BOOK DEPARTMENT has been recently RE-ARRANGED and RE-FITTED, so as to afford Visitors ready access to the Shelves, whereon will be found, carefully classified, a valuable Library, composed of the best works in all branches of Literature.
A NEW CATALOGUE is in course of preparation, and names will be noted for it.
A small provisional Paragraph Pamphlet may be had on application.
NOTICE.
Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to point out the advantages of local Agency in procuring Books from England. The Books arrive securely packed, they are forwarded from England with every despatch, in cases, all risk of loss is avoided, the expense is little if at all greater, and payment for all approved orders is only required on delivery.
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.
Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. will be happy to forward, on application, a LIST of all PERIODICALS and NEWSPAPERS, with their Distinctive Features, London prices, and REDUCED TERMS OF SUPPLY, to intending Subscribers, either in Bombay or in the Mofussil.
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND BINDING.
Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. undertake the Printing and Publishing of Works for Authors, to whom, through their Agencies in England, Calcutta, and Madras, they can present special advantages.
COATS OF ARMS, CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, &c., engraved and fitted to portable self-endorsing Presses.
CARD PLATES ENGRAVED and CARDS PRINTED.
BOOKS BOUND in all styles. BLANK BOOKS made and bound to order.
MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
(FIRST FLOOR.)
A perfectly efficient stock of SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, STATIONERY, DRAWING MATERIALS, PICTURES, and numerous useful Sundries, is always maintained by additions per each Weekly Steamer.
NOTICE.
All Goods in this Department are priced at the rate of TWELVE ANNAS to the SHILLING of English cost, and ten percent. discount is allowed on all Cash transactions.
The same advantages may be held to apply to Miscellaneous EUROPE ORDERS sent to this Firm, as to Book Orders.
GENERAL AGENCY.
MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co., in connexion with Messrs. W. THACKER & Co. of LONDON, Messrs. HICKIE, BORMAN & Co. of SOUTHAMPTON, and Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co. of CALCUTTA, undertake all the usual business of Military and General Agency, and place their best offices at the service of Correspondents.
AGENTS IN ENGLAND ......MESSRS. W. THACKER & Co.
AGENTS IN CALCUTTA......MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & Co.

ON COMMISSION SALE.
JUDKINS' LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
In order to provide for the requirements of those who did not desire to purchase a high-priced machine, Messrs. Judkins patented and brought out this machine.
It works with two threads, and makes the lock stitch, performing the ordinary every-day sewing of the family, and at a very moderate price. The machine uses a straight needle, and thread from the original reel; it makes an elastic stitch, and finishes the work by fastening it off at the end of the seam. Another advantage is that the machine is noiseless.
It is worked by the hand, and by simply leaning the elbow on the table and turning the wheel from the wrist, the least possible fatigue is experienced.
Each Machine is complete with all requisites, and packed in a circular top handsome box, perfectly portable, ornamental, and adapted for presentation.
Price of each Machine, complete in box and extra packing case, Rs. 95.
MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co. are SOLE AGENTS for the sale of this Machine, as also for JUDKINS' DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE, and both are now available.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
No. 19, MEADOW STREET.
SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by Public Auction on Monday next the 9th instant, at his Rooms in Meadow Street, the property of a gentleman left the Presidency, consisting of tables, chairs, couches, sideboard, wardrobes, clothes press, tea poys, washing and dressing tables, dressing glasses, plated glass and crockeryware, a set of dessert knives and forks in case, a box of fishing rods with apparatus—a double barrelled gun, in leather case, a single barrelled gun, revolvers in cases, books, cooking utensils, and various other articles.
By order of the Administrator General.
Two new patent bicycles lately imported by the ship British Flag, the property belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Brown Brown, late manager of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, deceased—also sundry effects of the late Mr. George Blain, late of the Port Canning Company.
ALSO,—A small case containing perfumery by Jewsbury and Brown, and three pair new English shoes, the property of the late Mr. Lewis Balfour.
ALSO
An iron safe, copper and brass utensils and sundries belonging to the Estate of the late Samot Kessa, deceased
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 5th May 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 5, Forbes Street.
KHUNDALLAH HILL FOR SALE.
A piece of land for auction sale, at an early date, containing about 7 acres. For full particulars apply to Messrs. Bennett and Co.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and hands[illegible] furniture, best plated, glass, and porcelain ware, &c. [illegible] Hill.
On Thursday, the 12th instant, Messrs. Bennett [illegible] instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence [illegible] mentioned place, the very valuable and hands[illegible] furniture, plated glass, and porcelain ware, &c., [illegible] Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, Knight.
Full particulars will be given hereafter, catalogue[illegible] lished, and the property on view 4 days before the d[illegible]

WEEKLY SALE.
On Saturday next, the 7th instant, Messrs. B[illegible] will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a lar[illegible] grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirt[illegible] madapollams, jaconets, &c.
500 gross corks
6 bales grey shirtings, 9 lbs.
3 ditto ditto jaconets
An invoice of best plated ware, such as liquor, cruet, and egg frames, tea sets, waiters, butter pots, &c.
AT 1 P.M.
One English-built brougham
A grey Arab horse
A child's poney
And any other carriages and horses offering

AUCTION SALE of Elkington's best double plated silver, glass and porcelainware.
On Saturday next, the 7th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, Elkington's double plated silver ware, such as cruet pickle and egg stands, sauce baskets, soup tureens, sets of dish plate covers, tea sets, butter pots, sugar baskets, spoons and forks, napkin rings taper and chamber candlesticks, waiters of sizes, flat dishes, fruit knives rich cut quarts, pints, and half pints decanters, blue dinner services, &c.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a splendid piano, &c.
On Saturday, the 7th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, the neat and modern household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, piano, &c., the property of S. J. Hurrell, Esq., Solicitor, proceeded to Europe, the same comprises rich cut glassware, dinner and dessert services, best plated ware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet, egg, and pickle frames, tea set, waiters, bread basket, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining tables, sets of camp ditto in 2 and 3 pieces, sideboard, screens, circular, pier, and sofa tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation couches, chiffoniers, whatnots, teapoys, English iron bedsteads, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, dispenso articles, cooking utensils, &c.
The property will be on view, 2 days before the day of sale.

NOTICE.
To be sold by public auction, by Messrs. Bennett and Co. on Wednesday next, the 11th instant, at 1 P.M., at the Government Pendalls, Esplanade, by order of A. T. Crawford, Esquire, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, a large quantity of articles for illumination purposes, viz., transparencies, drawings, gobular and square lamps on poles, large size decorated French and Chinese globe and folding lanterns, flags of various colours fixed to staves, octagon and square wooden light stands, wooden obelisks, a large quantity of fine scantlings more or less used, a quantity of used cocoanut oil, a large assortment of coloured, plain and cut tumblers, and an assortment of gas devices, comprising stars, crowns, letters, &c., and other articles too numerous to mention.
The above on view from this day.
Condition of Sale.—Cash on the lot or lots being knocked down otherwise the lot will be again put up.
The lots will be small to suit intending purchasers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A semi-grand rosewood piano by Broadwood, in fair order, to be sold cheap.
One handsome Cab, in very good order, suitable for an Arab horse from 14-1 to 14-3; also, a set of brass mounted harness of ditto.
A fine yacht with oars, sails, complete.
Bombay, 5th May 1870. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.
SALE of BLACK TEA.
This day Thursday, the 5th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, in Khoja Molla or Shamjee Hussajee Street, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Shaw Hurjeewun Madhowjee, by order of Khoja Mahomed Jaitha Heuraz—
113 half-chests of black tea.
SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.
To-morrow Friday, the 6th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, on the Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters—
H A N—70 bags Mauritius sugar damaged by seawater ex Herald of the Morning—
SALE OF TIMBER.
On Saturday, the 7th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, on the Tank Bunder:—
150 superior teak squares.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On Monday, the 9th May, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms:—
10 bales grey shirtings
7 ditto madapollams
5 cases prints
200 cwt. very superior paint, 28 lbs. tins blue, black, green, red, yellow, and white lead
An invoice of 23 cases fresh oilmanstores, by the celebrated and well-known purveyors Crosse and Blackwell just landed per City of Nankin, consisting of reading, steak, John Bull, essence of anchovies, mushroom and walnut catsup sauces, raspberry, strawberry, red and black currants, orange marmalade, assorted jams, ham, beef, tongue, bloaters and Strasbourg potted meats, crystalized fruits, Oxford sausages, patent preserved cheddar cheese, Welt's bacon, Worcester sauce, &c.
28 cases of fresh oilmanstores by the celebrated and well-known Purveyors Batzer and Co., consisting of assorted tart fruits and assorted jams in tins, quarts, pints, and half-pints, assorted sauce, &c.
Bombay, 5th May 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.
This day Thursday, the 5th inst., Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at the premises, at 4 o'clock P.M., by order of the mortgagee, on account and risk of Shaw Mahomed bin Bapoobhoy and Raj Mahomed bin Bapoobhoy, the mortgagers.
All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the west side of Old Bengallpoora Street in the sub-district of Mandvee, and formerly were in the occupation of Shaw Mahomed, Shaie Mahomed, and Mahabool Raheman, and are now occupied by the said Shaw Mahomed bin Bapoobhoy, and Raj Mahomed bin Bapoobhoy and their tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,419, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 26, containing by admeasurement 136 square yards, and 15 feet in breadth, and 82 feet in length, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Old Bengallpoora Street, on the north by the house of Rusool and Hussonbhoy, and on the south by the house of Cubeer Mahomed Nalbund.

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